The New-York Times.

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TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

The Military Court Convened Under a New Order.

Amendment of the Charge and Specifications.

The Names of Gen. Lee, Secretary Seddon and Others Omitted.

Counsel for the Prisoner Abandon the Case.

The Judge-Advocate Appears for the Defence.

The Trial to Go On as Speedily as Possible.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

At the hour of convening of the commission for the trial of WIRZ, this morning, the court-room was packed with spectators, among them a number of ladies.

As stated in our dispatch of last night, the first commission was dissolved, and a new one organized, including the same members, with the addition of Major HOSMER, as assistant Judge-Advocate.

The orders dissolving the first, and calling together the second commission, were read this morning, and only differ in this: that the new order directs the commission to try WIRZ, whereas the old order did not direct the trial of any one specially. The charges and specifications are different from those read yesterday, and to which the prisoner entered the plea of not guilty, only in this: that in the new charges the names of ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES A. SEDDON, LUCIUS D. NORTHROP and MOORE are stricken out of the charge of conspiracy, and at the conclusion is added the words, "by order of the President of the United States."

After the reading of the charges, the defendant was called upon to plead. Judge HUGHES, one of the counsel for the prisoner made a statement to the effect that it was by mere chance that some of the defendant's counsel had received notice that the commission would convene to-day, and two of his associate counsel were then absent. For himself he had received, at about eight o'clock this morning, a note from the Judge-Advocate of which the following is a copy.

AUGUST 23d, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith a copy of the charges and specifications, with such amendations as will occur in them when presented to-morrow. It is proper for me to say to you now what I could not sooner, that the court will assemble to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M., in the Court of Claims rooms, and will proceed without further delay, I trust with the hearing of the case. The objections made by you are in part met by orders which will be read to-morrow. There remain, however, the two pleas: first, the jurisdiction; second, the plea based upon Capt. NOYES' action and the similar one based upon JOHNSON and SHERMAN's arrangement. These, I hope, we can dispose of to-morrow. so as to get into the evidence. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. CHIPMAN, Colonel, &c.

Upon the reading of this note some controversy arose between the Judge-Advocate and the defendant's counsel as to the date of the note; after which Judge HUGHES announced that his connection with the case had terminated; that he felt that he could no longer be of service to his client, who was now at liberty to employ other counsel.

Thereupon Judge HUGHES quietly packed up his books, took his hat in hand and walked out of the court-room.

This proceeding, so unexpected, produced quite a sensation among the lookers-on. The prisoner looked amazement from his restless, gray eyes, and this merged into consternation, when his only remaining counsel, Mr. PECK, arose and announced that he also retired from the case.

WIRZ called Mr. PECK to him and with flowing tears expressed his regret at this determination on the part of his counsel. He was assured by his late counsel that they could be of no service to him; that he would probably fare better in the hands of the Judge-Advocate than if defended by special counsel; that it was impossible for them (Messrs. HUGHES and PECK) to remain in the case under the circumstances, when it is clearly apparent that the commission would not be governed by the well-known principles of law; and that if the proceedings of yesterday and to-day could be sustained and tolerated as good law, the same proceedings could be repeated at any stage of the trial hereafter, and as often as the prosecution might deem it proper to revise erroneous action, as the same should occur from time to time.

The President of the commission suggested that the prisoner was not without counsel; that the Judge-Advocate was, by law, the attorney for the defendant.

Thereupon the commission adjourned until to-morrow, to give the Judge-Advocate time to prepare for the defence of the prisoner.

Immediately upon the convening of the commission this morning Judge HUGHES offered a motion which he said would take precedence of all other proceedings, and he desired that the motion be heard.

The President replied that this motion could be heard hereafter.

The language of the motion is as follows:

HENRY WIRZ, the prisoner, now present by his counsel, moves and asks this Military Commission to discharge him from further peril and proceedings upon the charges heretofore presented against him, and which the said commission, and each member thereof, was sworn to try, and to which charges and specifications, each and every one of them, he has in person entered his plea of "not guilty," for the following reasons: That after the swearing in of the President and members of said commission, and after his plea of not guilty thereto, to wit, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August, 1865, the said commission having met and convened in pursuance of previous adjournment, he, the said HENRY WIRZ, not being present, the said commission did, without his presence or consent, either express or implied, adjourn not to any time or day certain; and for the further reason, that since the said adjournment his counsel have received official notice from the Judge-Advocate of said commission that material changes and alterations have been made in the charges and specifications, and that it is proposed to try upon charges and specifications so altered and amended in their altered and amended form, to which he does not consent. He prays, therefore, that as to said original charges and specifications he may go free and acquitted.

(Signed) HENRY WIRZ.

By his counsel, HUGHES, DENVER and PECK, and LOUIS SCHADE.

After the withdrawal of his counsel, WIRZ addressed a letter to the commission stating his case in a frank and manly manner, and the commission resolved to see him supplied with able counsel.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The WIRZ Military Commission met this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Court of Claims Room, at the Capitol.

Judge HUGHES, of counsel for the accused, said that as the prisoner should be brought into court he would submit a motion.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE remarked: "Time enough will be given for that purpose."

Judge HUGHES—I will present it at the earliest moment.

The prisoner was, at this stage of the proceedings, brought into court, in custody of a military guard.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN called the roll of members, all of whom answered to their names.

He then read an order from the War Department, dated the 22d of August, in substance that the Military Commission, which was to convene on the 20th inst., is, by order of the President of the United States, dissolved; and then read another order, dated yesterday, convening a special commission, to assemble to-day at 11 o'clock, for the trial of HENRY WIRZ, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it, the detail of officers being the same as that of the previous commission.

Maj. A. A. HOSMER has, on application of Col. CHIPMAN to the proper authority, been appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN asked the prisoner whether he had any objection to the members of the court.

Mr. PECK, of counsel, said that there was none, personally to the members.

The members, Judge-Advocates and the official reporters were then sworn, promising, in addition to an impartial performance of duty, that they would not improperly disclose the secret proceedings and sentence of the court.

Jugde-Advocate CHIPMAN, addressing the prisoner—You are charged under the name of HENRY WIRZ; is that your name?

The prisoner said it was.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN—The charges and specifications will now be read.

Major-Gen. WALLACE, the President of the Court—Let the prisoner stand up.

Capt. WIRZ rose to his feet, when the charges and specifications were read.

They are substantially the same as those upon which he was arraigned on Monday.

He is first charged with maliciously, willfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D., 1864, and on divers other days, between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with JOHN H. WINDER, RICHARD B. WINDER, JOSEPH WHITE, W. S. WINDER, R. R. STEVENSON and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

The above differs from the former charge in this, namely: That the names of ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES E. SEDDON and LUCAS D. NORTHROP are now omitted.

The other charge is that of murder, produced by heartless, brutal and cruel treatment.

The specifications are fourteen in number.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN asked the prisoner what answer he had to make to the charges.

The prisoner gave no reply.

Judge HUGHES, of counsel, said that these new charges and specifications, or the fact that any amendments or changes had been made in those heretofore presented, reached him now for the first time. The counsel has received an official note this morning from the Judge-Advocate which he would read, accompanied by a copy, as he supposed, of these charges. This note was received at 8 o'clock, or a little sooner, this morning, addressed to the firm of which he was a member, viz., HUGHES, DENVER & PECK, dated Aug. 23, 1865.

The note from Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN is, in substance, briefly as follows:

"I inclose a copy of the charges and specifications, with such changes as may be presented to-morrow. It is proper to say now what could not be said sooner, viz., the court will assemble to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the Court of Claims Room, and I will proceed without further delay with the case. The objections made by you will in part be removed by the orders of to-morrow. There remain but two points raised by you to be settled:

First, as to the jurisdiction of the court; and, secondly, as to the immunity of Capt. WIRZ, claimed under the arrangement with Capt. NOYES, and the capitulation as concluded between JOHNSTON and SHERMAN.

These, I hope, will be disposed of to-morrow, or as soon as we get into the evidence."

Judge HUGHES said the note was not dated yesterday but to-day, this being the 23d.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said the note was written yesterday, but was wrongly dated in the hurry.

Judge HUGHES remarked that he saw by a morning paper only that the court was to meet to-day, and it was mere accident that he came here. The authorities were ample that the prisoner should have time to plead and prepare for defence and to consult counsel, and on the prisoner's behalf he asked the commission to give him sufficient time. The prisoner, without any fault of his, would now be under the necessity of employing new counsel, as he, Judge HUGHES, was inclined to think that he had rendered all the professional service required by his obligations. It was necessary for them to give the reasons for withdrawing from the case, but this ought not to prevent the court from determining the question of giving further time.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN did not object to his note being read as an official paper. He placed the amendments of the charges in the hands of the counsel as soon as possible. The note was written at dark and sent by an old and faithful orderly and delivered at the office which he supposed the gentlemen occupied during the day; but they may have been out at the time. He had nothing to say against a proper adjournment to enable the prisoner to prepare for defence. He should certainly part from the gentlemen with regret, yet he did not feel that either himself or the court ought to be intimidated by the threats of counsel. If there was any hard grievance, he supposed the court would proceed properly and legally. He proposed to curtail no right or cut off any privilege to which counsel are entitled. He left the question of postponement to the court.

Judge HUGHES remarked that this was a new court just brought into being. The court would not subject the prisoner to the disadvantages of the reorganization of the court, and deny him the benefits which might result from it. This court knew nothing of the other or former charges. If he had said anything calculated to intimidate the court, as intimated by the Judge Advocate, he was not aware of it. Even had he been so disposed, he would have had an admonition in the countenances of the officers composing the court, and in the past conduct of these gentlemen that it would be labor lost—they had been in the smoke of battle. Perhaps he would make a similar remark applicable to his friend, the Judge-Advocate, if he was aware that the latter had ever been in battle; but he had not heard of it.

Mr. PECK, one of the counsel for the defence, suggested to the court that the recent action would bring up an entirely new class of defence, and would necessarily take up more time.

Judge HUGHES here took up his hat, and placing a pile of law books under his arm, walked out of the court-room.

Mr. PECK, resuming, said, as the prisoner had once been arraigned, and his life placed in jeopardy, he was entitled now either to an acquittal or trial on the former charges. He believed that all the authorities, civil and military, were conclusive on the point that, if not acquitted, the prisoner, under the circumstances, was entitled to all the benefits of an acquittal.

The President of the court inquired of Mr. PECK whether he was still here in the relation of counsel.

Mr. PECK replied that he was not.

The President said the Judge-Advocate was here as the counsel for the defendant, the gentleman and his associates having withdrawn.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said, as the responsibility now attached to him of appearing for the prisoner, he asked an adjournment until to-morrow. He was not unmindful of the rights of the prisoner. He regretted the retiring of the counsel. Judge HUGHES had left on record the remark that he made no allusion to him as a soldier, not being aware that he had been in battle. In reply to this, he merely referred to the official record on file in the War Department.

The commission adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, noon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

THE PRESSURE FOR PARDON.

The President was again overwhelmed to-day by a crowd of visitors, among whom were a dozen ladies. Most of those in waiting were pardon-seekers, in whose cases the Attorney-General has already issued warrants, but which yet await the signature of the President. The crowd was so great as even to encroach upon the private office of the Private Secretary, interrupting the public business and annoying the gentlemen in charge. Visitors will remember that the occupants of the executive mansion have a few rights on the premises, and that they are guilty of a serious impropriety, if they intrude upon the private apartments of the mansion, as many are in the habit of doing.

A LOOK AT THE SOUTH.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE, accompanied by Brevet Maj.-Gen. WEBB, Inspector-General; Col. BATCHELDER, Quartermaster, and Lieut.-Col. MEADE, A. D. C., arrived in the city last evening, and to-morrow morning they will depart on a tour of inspection through the Departments of Virginia, North and South Carolina, of the Military Division of the Atlantic. They will be absent several weeks, and visit all the important points in these departments. They will first visit Richmond, via Gordonsville and some of the old battle-fields. Though the President has not seriously contemplated any visit to Richmond, as has been so frequently stated by the Richmond papers, it is, after all, not unlikely that he may make the proposed trip.

FINANCIAL.

The finances of the Treasury are moving along quietly and easily, the cash receipts from internal revenue and the customs being so liberal as to enable Mr. MCCULLOCH to meet all the urgent demands for cash which is now, from the certificates of indebtedness, falling due. About thirty millions of these mature this month, and about twenty millions during September. This will relieve the Treasury from its principal burden between this and the approaching session of Congress. The Secretary has the discretion, if required, of making a further issue of compound interest notes.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided this morning that if a hotel-keeper or other person employ laborers to can and hermetically seal up tomatoes, corn, beans, or other vegetables or fruits, to be used or consumed by him, where the annual product of such preserved fruits, vegetables, &c., shall exceed the rate of six hundred dollars, he is liable to pay a duty thereon of six per cent., under the provisions of sections 93 and 94 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1865.

THE FREEDMEN IN ARKANSAS.

The Commissioner for the Eastern District of Arkansas reports for the month of July no increase in the number of rations issued to the destitute since his last report. He says in order to guard the freedmen from oppression and abuse he has sent two companies of infantry to Madison, on the St. Francis River, and two companies to Laconia, those two localities being the centre of a community opposed to the freedmen.

REBEL CONGRESSMEN.

J. L. PUGH, of Alabama, and ELI S. HORTER, ex-members of the United States Congress, and late members of the rebel Congress, have arrived in the city.

RESTORED TO SERVICE.

Col. T. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal of the defences north of the Potomac, whose regiment, the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, has already been mustered out, has been retained in the military service by a special order from the War Department, in honor of his long and faithful services.

ALABAMA PARDONS.

Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, telegraphs to the President: "Please suspend all petitions for pardon recommended by me prior to this date." It is not explained what prompted the Governor to make this request, but it is believed that the object was to head off a batch of Alabamians who arrived here yesterday to urge their own petitions for pardon.

RELIEVING HER MIND.

A noted woman of the Southern persuasion, now in Europe, writes a most violent insulting letter to the President, pouring out her wrath for the "murder," as she calls it, of Mrs. SURRATT.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

SEEING THE PRESIDENT AND GETTING PARDON.

The President to-day was occupied several hours in giving audience to more than a hundred visitors, some of whom came from] the South expressly to importune for pardon. They presented no convincing reasons why their cases should have priority of those previously filed. The President granted two pardons yesterday and two to-day. Gen. EWELL was again at the Attorney-General's office this morning, endeavoring to procure a favorable report on his own application.

THE TWO JOHNSONS.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, formerly a candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, who was lately pardoned, succeeded in obtaining a long private interview with the President.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

Whatever may be thought of the disposition of the Southern people, it is certain that all the prominent men from that section, as well as others, represent a general acquiescence in the policy of the President in regard to the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations to the Union.

SURVEYOR APPOINTED.

The President has appointed A. T. STONE Surveyor of Customs for the District of New-Orleans.

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Col. THOMAS BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by President JOHNSON Commissioner on the part of the United States, to adjust the claims under the recent amended convention between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia.

THE CONVENTION WITH COLOMBIA.

The convention between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, supplemental to that of September 10, 1857, has just been proclaimed.

It extends for nine monthsthe joint commission heretofore appointed for the examination and adjustment of such claims as were presented, but not heretofore settled.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Postmaster-General DENNISON will not, as many of his friends desire, be a candidate for the Senatorship of Ohio, as Mr. SHERMAN's successor.

BUENOS AYRES HONORS MR. LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

Information has been received at the Department of State from the Minister of the United States at Buenos Ayres, of the passage of a law by the legislature of the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, authorizing the Governor to call the first town to be located in the Province "Lincoln," in commemoration of the late President of the United States.

MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The Postmaster-General has just ordered the resumption of the daily mail service from Macon to Columbus, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and to other important points in Georgia, by railroad.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 25.

Arrived steamer *Constitution*, from Panama. Sailed ship *Lookout*, for New-York, with 38,000 sacks of copper ore, 3,800 hides, 310 bales of wool, 100 cases and 26 pipes of California wines.

There are indications of a gradual increase of business. Whale oil advanced 20 per cent. since the news of the *Shenandoah* atrocities. Other oils are firmer.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

Passenger Train on the Norwich Road Thrown Off the Track.

TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The *Palladium* says that about 7½ o'clock last night, the evening train from New-London ran over a cow, three miles this side of Branford, and the baggage, mail and first passenger cars were thrown from the track.

The baggage car turned a complete somersault down an embankment, and rolled over twice, and was badly smashed.

Almost all the employes of the road, ten or twelve in number, were injured, some seriously, but none fatally. But one passenger was badly injured.

A special train returned to this city with the wounded, at 12 o'clock in the night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The following is a list of those injured by the accident on the Shore Line last night:

L. P. HEMPSTEAD, mail agent, head bruised, mouth cut, and right knee injured.

IRA HICKS, express messenger, hurt in the back, and it is feared has recieved internal injuries.

CHARLES PETTIBONE, baggage-master, slightly bruised.

HIRAM DAVISON, bridge-builder—slightly injured in foot and leg.

E. F. STRICKLAND, conductor—in right foot.

CLINTON SHEPPARD, conductor—head cut and leg bruised.

WILLIAM BROWN, water-boy—badly bruised; was taken up for dead, but will live.

THOMAS CAHILL, brakeman—knee cut.

WILLIAM BISHOP—badly burned.

Eight persons were in the baggage-car, which turned a double somersault down the embankment.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 23.

Last evening, about 7:30 o'clock, as the evening train from New-London to this city was about three miles from Branford, the engine ran over a cow. No headlight is used on this train, as it usually arrives before one is needed; moreover, the train had just reached a curve, and there would not have been time to stop if the obstruction had been seen. The engine passed safely, and was not throw off, but the baggage and mail car, and first passenger—a new sleeping-car—were thrown from the track. The baggage-car was pitched down a considerable embankment, and rolled completely over twice—some say three times—and was of course considerably broken. The sleeping-car was dislodged from its truck, and simply thrown up on its side, where it rested comparatively uninjured. The other cars were not dislodged.

There were seven persons in the baggage-car when it went over. It seems almost incredible that not one of them was killed, and no one, it is believed, dangerously injured, although all were more or less hurt, and some quite badly. It was at first thought that the water boy was killed, but he afterward revived and is said not to be in danger. The mail agent was badly hurt; another person, a passenger, severely injured in the leg; and all cut or bruised considerably; but all were amazed to find themselves alive after such a somersault. The passenger car was a new sleeping car recently put upon the road, and is not, we believe, very much damaged. One of the passengers in it was considerably and several others slightly bruised.

We have not been able to learn the names of any of the sufferers, as the train did not reach this city until half-past twelve. Conductor SHEPHARD, who is said to have received some injury himself, nevertheless walked to East Haven, rode in on a milk wagon, and returned with a car, workmen to clear the track, the master mechanic and Superintendent CALHOUN, by whom the wreck was overhauled as rapidly as possible. The night baggage and passengers for Boston by this route were forwarded by the Hartford trains, but we presume the track will be ready for use again this morning.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Hyacinthe Races.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The St. Hyacinthe races opened yesterday.

RACE No. 1.—*Chargers' Race*—Weight, twelve stone; ridden by officers, half-mile dash. Entries—*Miss Boswell*, six years; *Garryowen*, aged; and *Picquett*, aged. *Picquett* was the winner by a length and a half; *Miss Boswell* second. Time, 56¼ seconds.

RACE No. 2.—*Province Bred Horses*—One mile and a half; Montreal Turf Club weights; winners fifty pounds extra. Entries—*Post Boy*, five years; *Evening Star*, four years; *Tom Whiffler*, three pears; *Bella*, six years; *Minnie Grey*, six years; and *Don Juan*, aged. *Post Boy* won by three and a half lengths. The others came in in the following order: *Don Juan*, *Minnie*, *Whiffler*, *Bella*, and *Evening Star*. Time of the winner, two minutes and 58¼ seconds.

THIRD RACE—*Montreal Cup*—Two mile heats, open to all horses; entrance $30, for a purse of $300; Montreal Turf Club weights. Entries—*Flash*, four years; *Lorline*, four years; *Thunder*, six years; and *Crozzer*, four years. First heat—*Flash* came in first, *Thunder* second, *Soclime* third, *Crozzer* distanced; time of first mile, 1:55; time of second, *Flash* also winning, 1:47½; total, 3:54½. Second heat—*Flash* was withdrawn in consequence of an injury to his hoof, and the contest lay between *Thunder* and *Lorline*; the latter came in first, but gave in on account of a mistake of his jockey, and *Thurder* had a walk over; time of the first mile, 1:55; second mile, 1:54.

FOURTH RACE—*Corinthian Cup*—Valued at $200, for horses the property of officers quartered in Canada; one and one-half mile; weight ten stone seven pounds; English and American bred horses seven pounds extra. Entries: *Sunshine*, four years; *Miss Boswell* and *M. D.*, aged. *Sunshine* won easily, *M. D.* was second, and *Boswell* last; time, 2:59¼.

This ended the first day.

Sporting at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The trot on Hampden-park to-day, which was to have taken place between *Empress*, owned by PETER JONES, of Amherst, N. H.; *Harry Clay*, owned by WM. WALTER MEYER, of New-York, and *Frank Vernon*, owned by DAN MACE, of New-York, did not take place, *Empress* being withdrawn and shipped for Boston, and the others declining to trot.

A scrub-race came off between *Hot Water*, owned by HUBBARD, of Pittsfield, and *Dolly Dutton*, owned by BRANCH, of this city, which was won by *Hot Water* in two heats: 2:51 and 2:49. To-day's operation is denounced as a greater swindle than yesterday's, al though fewer persons were present.

Base Ball Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Athletics beat the Empires to-day in a full game of nine innings by a score of 40 to 28. Over 20,000 people, including 1,500 ladies, witnessed the game. The Athletics made eight home runs, the Empires three. The game was splendidly contested throughout.

The Athletics play in Washington on Monday. The Empire play with the Camdens to-morrow.

Sentenced.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

In the Superior Court, to-day, JOHN NORTHRIDGE, ANTON VON WERNER, PATRICK SHAY and JOHN DOLAN, the perpetrators of the brutal outrage on Mrs. BATES on the night of the 13th inst., were each sentenced to State Prison for life.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The St. Hyacinthine races opened yesterday. The first race, half mile dash, was won by *Pickee*, in 56¾ seconds, and the second, one mile heat, by *Postboy*, in 2:58¼. In the third race for the Montreal cup, two mile heats, the first heat was won by *Flash*, 3:54½. In the second heat *Flash* was withdrawn on account of an injury to his hoof, and the contest lay between *Thunder* and *Looliem*. The latter came in first, but gave in on account of mistake, and the jockey of *Thunder* had to walk over the course. The fourth race, one mile and a-half, for the Corinthian cup, valued at $200, was won by horses owned by English officers, and was won easily by *Sunshine* in 2.59¼. This ended the first day.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Superior* has 340 bales of cotton for Evansville, and the *Continental* has 150 bales. The first bale of Texas cotton received in New-Orleans, raised in Brazos County, was sold on the 16th at 51¼c.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, always an unconditional Union paper, contains a denunciation against Gov. BROWNLOW's letter against the Jews.

The worms are ravaging the cotton fields on the Tallahatchie.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS,

Occupation of Tetela del Oro by Austrian Troops—Continued Depredations by Guerrillas—Seizure of a French Merchant by Them—Sad Condition of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1865.

The steamship *Vera Cruz*, from the port of the same name, brings news to the 13th.

In Tulancingo, news had been received of the occupation of Tetela del Oro by the Austrian troops, which had been divided into three detachments. The first, under Count THUN, took the heights of Apulco after a fight of three hours; the second occupied Tetetla del Oro; the third, buried in the depths of the forests, had a desperate struggle.

The guerrillas again swarm in Chalco, and among other exploits, had seized a French merchant, M. AUDIFRED, and demanded $10,000 for his ransom. The value of the merchandise seized by UZALDE, near Txtlahuaca, amounted to $100,000. In Litacuaro had arrived the news that Col. MENDEZ had caught ARTEAGA, and also RIVA PALACIO. The French troops at Toluca were not yet in movement. At Monterey it was resolved to raise some irregular troops, under Col. QUIROGA.

From Morelia, the *Cronista* has a letter which mentions the arrival of the troops of VANDER-SMISSEN and MENDEZ, bringing the arms and prisoners captured at Tacambaro. The prisoners, among whom are some officers, have been paroled, and even, it is said, received *their pay*.

It is reaffirmed that REGALES is dead of typhus fever. He quarreled with ARTEAGA, not wishing his party to fight at Tacambaro, and so left the latter, who, in escaping from the enemy, slipped down and broke his arm. In spite of the troops at Morelia, the guerrillas are close to the city, and the farmers cannot resist their demands.

The journal *Dona Clara* gives a sad picture of the state of the country, and begs the Emperor to change his political course. The same paper states that the use of the hall for the corporation meetings was refused to the Solicitor-General for the trial of the action brought by Gen. ZULOAGA against the editors of the *Orquesta*, because a municipal law expressly forbids its use for any other purpose than civic meetings. The Solicitor-General replied that he did not *ask* for but *demanded* the use of the hall, by virtue of the sovereign power of his Majesty.

The official journal of Orizaba announces an insurrection in Zongolia, which it says is not of importance. It may be so; but the proximity to the coast makes it of importance to the Republicans. Who is the leader is not mentioned, but probably it is AMADOR.

The *Pajaro Verde* mentions the arrival of the Liberals in Durango, numbering 2,600 men. PATONI is chief, acting as Governor. The French Governor of the city declared martial law, and has raised intrenchments and is now making a moat. The latest news mentions that the Republicans had retired to Guanacevi.

The companies of the Foreign Legion quartered at Matamoras had sailed for Tampico, and having arrived, were preparing an attack on Ciudad Victoria. All the communications between these points are infested with guerrillas. MEJIA was about to send a strongly-guarded convoy to Monterey, which proves that he did not fear for Matamoras.

PATONI has divided his forces, according to the tactics now followed of harassing the Imperialists. They threatened Santiago Papasquiaro, but were driven back.

NEGRETE went to Huajuquilla with only infantry, for all his horses perished in the desert, and even a great part of his troops, for want of water. On the 7th inst. NEGRETE was in Parral.

Capt. NEY announces from Cadereita that 50 chasseurs had surprised and defeated, near Teran, the little band of RODRIGUEJ. On their return they met a strong force of Republican cavalry belonging to ESCOBEDO'S command. The Republican cavalry were defeated, losing 110 horses.

With relation to the guerrilla bands of UGALDE and TRONCOSO, in the capital, the government has issued a dispatch stating that the latter leader with 200 men came to Taxlahuaca and burnt the toll-house, but being resisted, retired with their booty to attack a valuable convoy, and then joined the forces of ARTEAGA. UGALDE has 300 infantry, 3 pieces of artillery, and 400 cavalry. He is said by his opponents to punish any man who does not rob, and both officers and men wear on their hats a piece of ribbon with the words, "Money and girls" (Pesetas y Muchachas), and, continues Gen. RUELAS, of course they commit atrocious crimes.

From San Luis Potosi we are told of the defeat of a party of Republicans. The forces under Gen. NEIGRE are expected, and also some of the staff of Gen. DOUAI, who is previously to review the troops in Queretaro.

Letters from Tampico state that the road to that port will be well guarded by French troops.

The colonists under Capt. TONOVILLE, who are to found the settlement of Zongoliga, have begun to arrive at Orizaba. The engineer who was charged with the survey of the lands for the colony has been arrested in that city, but why is unknown, but some assert that he is connected with the insurrection in that district.

Mr. WOLF has left the capital to make the surveys for the railroad in Sonora.

A dispatch announces a fight at Ahuacatlan, near Zacatlan, between a party composed of 55 Austrian lancers and a company of Mexican infantry against a large Republican force who besieged them in the church. After several hours' resistance the Imperialists had to surrender, when the commander, Capt. KURZOOK, being conducted before the leader PEREZ, was shot by the latter through the head; a Mexican officer and 17 of his men were then shot. In the meantime Count THUN obtained great success at Huasteca.

The *Ferrocarril* of Orizaba observes that the Mexican press is in a false position. In Matamoras as in Puebla, and other places, the newspaper writers are badly off. Whilst some are sent to prison others are banished. This latter case has happened in Matamoras. Two editors were put in prison without a written order, and afterward put on board a ship of war which took them to Vera Cruz. They are ignorant of their offence, except that they edit a paper which supports things as they are. Evidently the freedom of the press is totally eclipsed. In Puebla the editor of a paper is in prison awaiting a trial.

UGALDE gives us his reason for shooting the brothers TRONCOSO, that they were concerned in the murder of COMONFORT. With them were shot 12 officers, and UGOLDE drafted their guerrillas into his infantry, and cut up the gold-laced hats the men wore so as to suit the infantry dress, and no doubt to insult the men.

The *Era* insists that the only true guarantee from attack by the United States is to convince the Americans that the consolidation of the empire is their true interest.

The day before yesterday there arrived in this port of Havana a vessel from Greenock, whose cargo of coal was on fire. It was towed into the harbor and scuttled in a part of the bay where the fire could not communicate to the shipping. The vessel was the *Lephenstrath*, Capt. MCDONALD.

LARA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT THIS PORT.

Europe Still Ignorant of the Fate of the Atlantic Cable.

A QUINTUPLE MURDER IN LONDON.

Another Annexation Scheme of Louis Napoleon's.

WESTWARD MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.

The Differences Between Austria and Prussia Adjusted.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 12th and Queenstown on the evening of the 13th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Pennsylvania* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 11th inst. The *Africa* arrived off Crookhaven about 10 o'clock on the night of the 11th.

Lord LYONS is to succeed Sir HENRY BULWER as British Ambassador to Constantinople.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Atlantic Telegraph—A Royal Migration—The Cholera Coming—The Cattle Plague Increasing—Infanticide, Murder, and Brutality—British Taxation—The American Wanderer—Amusements—Winans' Yacht—A Remedy for the Office-seeking Nuisance.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

"No news from the cable." This has been the news of the week. The *Great Eastern* should have arrived on Thursday; has she gone to the bottom with the wire? Has some great submarine maelstrom or monster sucked them both in, or taken one to draw in the other? The *Times* receives half a ton of letters on the subject daily, and the other papers in proportion, and as the less the people know the more they can guess, imagine and dispute, we have theories in abundance. One learned pundit tells us that under a pressure of two miles of water, gutta-percha becomes solid, and a good conductor. To that the company answers that they have got signals through the deepest part of the ocean, and hope to get more. Another proves by a x z—x y w, that the cable stretched and the copper conductor gave way, and that made the mishief. Meantime we wait for the *Great Eastern*, whose insurance rate has risen a little, while that of the cable is out of sight. On the sour grapes principle, we are told that the telegraph to India is useless and unreliable. Bad news comes fast enough—good news is worth waiting for. We may as well abolish telegraphs altogether, which newspaper correspondents would not be sorry for. It is discouraging to write old news, but we can fall back upon invention, like graver historians. The company has increased its capital stock, and will "try, try again." If I had the management, I would make the next attempt with one small wire, which would cost little to make or to lay, and which would be quite as likely to succeed as the more heavy and elaborate structure.

The Queen is absent, on a visit to Germany. At the period of our glorious revolution, I mean the English revolution of two centuries ago, when the STUARTS were superseded by the House of Brunswick, one of the clauses of the act of settlement was that no sovereign of England should leave the kingdom without the permission of Parliament. The STUARTS had a troublesome habit of running off to France when there was any trouble. I do not believe this "clause in the constitution" has ever been repealed, or that her Majesty has got leave of absence. The vast library of English acts of Parliament, contains numerous laws which could be enforced, but are generally forgotten. Even recent acts are repealed by common consent, unless some fussy person chooses to revive them. It is against the law to smoke in railway carriages, but it is seldom enforced. It is against the law to sell even a glass of porter to a policeman on duty, and for a wonder, a publican has been fined for doing it. There is a law against beggars, and beggars swarm.

As the Prince and Princess of WALES, and I presume their two children—both boys, thanks to Lord PALMERSTON and a liberal Cabinet—have followed the Queen to the Continent, we are almost destitute of objects of loyalty, and can give our entire attention to the cattle disease and the Atlantic telegraph.

The cholera is carrying off 800 or 1,000 a day at Constantinople. It is in Malta and Ancona, and is said to be spreading in Italy. There is a report of its appearance at Marseilles. Travelers complain of vexatious quarantines, and we are assured that if it is to visit England it cannot be shut out. Free trade—any trade forbids. We must prepare for it. We must clean up and make ourselves decent. But the cholera, at its former visits, ravaged places accounted the most healthful. I know that it was so in America. Where would one look for a finer, or more healthy place, for instance, than Sandusky and where was the cholera worse? It appeared to me then that a morbific influence pervaded the atmosphere, and that I could feel it stronger or weaker, day by day. I was able to indicate by this feeling the days of greatest mortality. The strong resisted this influence—the weak succumbed to it. Of course other conditions had their influence; but it was only when men in one way or another fell below a certain power of resistance—a certain force of vitality, that they became victims of the destroyer. It seems very probable that we shall have the cholera in London. It is likely that 50,000 persons will die of the disease here, and 280,000 in the United Kingdom. A case of true Asiatic cholera is reported at Belfast.

The cattle disease, now recognized as the murrain that has destroyed some hundreds of thousands of cattle in Russia, is spreading alarm in all parts of England. The cattle attacked with it die sometimes in a few hours. Whatever may be the fact in respect to cholera, this cattle plague is highly contagious. Some advocate innoculation. Our slow and discordant government is trying to do something to check the disease, but Englishmen are so afraid of despotism that it is hard to get anything done in the greatest emergencies. Cattle are killed wherever people choose to kill them. The sick are hurried off to be slaughtered. Sometimes inspectors see the meat—oftener they do not. Happy Paris, with *abattoirs* and inspectors, and a tolerable assurance of healthy viands! The last comfort is that the disease is confined to cattle. Pork and mutton are not touched by it. As for the roast beef of Old England, we must learn to do without it. And this reminds me that there ought to be enterprise and skill enough to supply England with American beef as well as lobster. The cattle on a thousand hills, to say nothing of the prairies, can all find a market here, if you can find some way to send them in eatable condition.

I am not sure that I have mentioned the name of this cattle disease. It is popularly known as *pneumonia pecorum epizootica typhosa*, and as a good name is half the battle, we shall soon know how to deal with this disorder.

We discuss the question of infanticide, but the wretched woman WINDSOR, the destroyer of illegitimate babies in Devonshire, is not to be hanged. To the disgust of all right-feeling people a question has been raised of the legality of her conviction. She was tried once before and the jury failed to agree. Could she have been lawfully tried a second time for the same offence? The crown lawyers hesitate, and the judges are to decide. But, whether the murderer of babes is hanged or not, the stern morality of England has decided that there shall be no foundling hospitals to encourage vice. Now there are born and registered in England fifty thousand illegitimate children a year, besides those made away with, or otherwise unrecorded. Would it not be a pity, in such a country, where it is no longer a shame among the common people to be or to have a bastard, to save a few babes and a few mothers from the fate and sin of murder? But the political economists and the superfine moralists are agreed that the Pagans were right, and the Christians who rescued exposed infants were wrong, and they wink at murder and keep down the rates.

One day this week, a man brought three children, the oldest ten years old, to a public house in Red Lion-street, Holborn, and two mornings after, they were found dead in their bed—poisoned, it is supposed, by prussic acid. The next day, a man shoots his wife and daughter at Ramsgate, and declares himself to be the one who poisoned the three children in London. It is all the fault, he says, of Lord PALMERSTON, Sir RICHARD MAYNE, and the government generally. I do not often trouble you with records of crime, but there is too little care of maniacs everywhere. According to the correspondents of English papers, there are cases of crime enough in America to feed the most morbid appetite; and the publishers of a sensation evening paper here never want for a "horrid murder" to fill the mouths of the newsboys. It is rare that two or three columns of an English daily paper are not filled with records of crime and brutality more or less like the following, which I have just clipped from a trial reported in a "cotemporary:"

> "JOHN CHARLESWORTH, an interesting little fellow of ten, and the son of the prisoner and the prosecutrix, was then examined. He said: 'I was in bed on the night in question, when I heard my mother screaming down stairs. I got up, and went down to see what was the matter. Father was then pulling mother's hair, and punching her. He then throttled her, and afterward dragged her out of the house, and attempted to throw her over the yard wall into the dike. He then dragged her into the house again, and attempted to pitch her down the cellar steps, and subsequently knocked her head against the cellar and kitchen doors. He next jumped on her with his feet, bumped her head on the floor, and trailed her by the hair of her head all about the kitchen.'"

The London *Times*, during the absence of Dr. MACKEY to investigate Canadian loyalty, has a vigorous "own correspondent" in New-York, who is determined on making a sensation. His first letter was a success, for it informed us that the great body of the Northern people insisted that Mr. DAVIS should be hanged, if he did not die in prison, not for treason, not for complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, but for having caused the ill-treatment of Northern prisoners at Richmond and at Andersonville. Hereupon the *Index* announced its surrender of all hope for Mr. DAVIS, and the *Herald* declared that "a horrible, cruel, cowardly crime is in contemplation—a crime which, if consummated, will brand not merely the actual perpetrators, but every American citizen who does not protest against it with voice and vote to the utmost of his power, with indelible infamy." Next, Col. FREMANTLE, of the Coldstream Guards, in a letter to the *Times*, declares that the Federal prisoners in the South were treated with all the humanity the circumstances admitted, and that Mr. LINCOLN, and not Mr. DAVIS, was responsible for their not being exchanged, and appeals to Mr. LAWLEY, the *Times'* Richmond correspondent. He also testifies to Gen. LEE's regret that he could not exchange at once the prisoners taken at Gettysburgh, and not compel them to march to Richmond. The *Times'* letter, which was dated at Saratoga, has brought out very strong expressions of feeling. It is not to be disguised that the two Americans most admired in England at this moment are JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gen. LEE. Thus, at the university of Oxford, a few weeks ago, when the undergraduates gave free expression to their sympathies, "three cheers, loud and prolonged, were given for JEFFERSON DAVIS," and there was "tremendous cheering for Gen. LEE." It is certain that the condemnation of either of these Southern leaders would produce a feeling here far beyond any incident of the war. The hanging of KOSSUTH by Austria, or of GARIBALDI by the Italian Government, would have been less felt than the execution of LEE or DAVIS.

A nation enjoying the credit of a debt of respectable proportions, and thereby fitted to take its place "among the nations of the earth," must be interested in the methods of raising a revenue without too heavily burdening a people. I give you, therefore, some of the results of the long experience of this prosperous country. For the year ending March, 1865, the following amounts (net) were received by the Inland Revenue Department: Probates of wills, &c., $19,250,000; on inhabited houses, $5,000,000; servants, $1,000,000; dogs, $1,000,000; bills of exchange, $3,600,000; receipts, drafts, &c., $2,500,000; railways, $2,500,000; gold and silver plate, $350,000; armorial bearings, $300,000; race horses, $40,000; patent medicines, $275,000. These are among the smaller items, yet they count up. The spirit duties for the same period were over $50,000,000. The science of taxation is in laying the taxes where they either are not felt or are not considered a burden. Appeal to men's appetites, as in the spirit duties, or to their vanity, as in the case of fine houses, servants, and armorial bearings, or some weakness as with patent medicines. If there were in America some honorary decoration, like the French Legion of Honor, and the ribbon or star paid a certain tax, there would result an immense revenue. I presume the whole debt could be paid off in six months, if it were desirable, by creating an Order of N. B.'s—National Benefactors—of say ten grades, who should be entitled to wear and transmit to their posterity the insignia of their rank. Those who pay off $1,000,000 to take the first rank; $500,000 the second, and so on. But as it is not clear that the nation can spare such a cement to its power, and such a security for its permanence as a great public debt, it is scarcely probable that such an order of merit or nobility will be created. In case it should, I make a present of the suggestion, without stipulating for star or ribbon as a reward.

The British system is to heap the revenue upon as few things as possible, and at the same time make them cover the largest surface. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits, beer and tobacco. The notion that these taxes are voluntary, that anyone can avoid them, is a fallacy. Though I may neither drink nor smoke, food, rent, service, everything is higher in price from the taxes on these articles. These things distribute themselves over the whole community.

The happy and glorious termination of the war having permitted ADAH to return to her native land, Miss BATEMAN being on her triumphant tour in the Provinces, PATTI off to Baden, Miss HARRIS having warbled her last delicious note at Her Majesty's, the American element of London amusements being so reduced, I went a few nights ago to see the great American panorama, and got whisked about so rapidly from New-York to Niagara, Quebec, Richmond, New-Orleans, and the burning prairies of the West, that my head has not ceased swimming. The truth is, I wanted to see "Mr. EDWARDS, the American Wanderer," whose portrait was in all the windows. I have been somewhat of a wanderer myself, and thought we might compare notes, so I invested a shilling in the panorama, and got its full value. This "American Wanderer" has never stepped foot in America. He is a cockney of the vulgarist type, who talks about "Nehawgra" for Niagara, "Hiris Highland" and the "'Oss Shoe Fall." His panorama was made up of odds and ends, mostly painted from the illustrated papers, and full of droll blunders. Got up in the early part of the war, when Southern sympathy was strong and almost universal in England, the war pictures were Confederate victories; but some slavery scenes have been judiciously interspersed, to meet the present exigencies, notably a large drove of our colored fellow-citizens, or "civilians," as I see them politely designated in some of the American papers, chained together and being driven to a Southern market, the whole party, men, women and children, being, with the exception of a very narrow strip of cotton, as naked as they might have been, without scandal, in Dahomey. The Wanderer was too thorough a cockney of the Whitechapel breed to make himself well understood, even by the Englishmen about me, who complained of his "Yankee twang;" he had very little idea of what he was talking about; his artist had made the grossest blunders in enlarging the scenes from the illustrated papers; but my crowning proof that he had never been in New-York, came in what he announced as a night view of New-York on the Fourth of July. Scene—Union-square; windows all lighted, and a torchlight procession of firemen. This is not usual on the night of the Fourth, but it was something like Union-square, for there was the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, which, the "Wanderer" informed us, his gaping auditors, was always, on these occasions, *drawn in the procession by eight horses*. I was happy when the next turn of the panorama took us from Broadway to Jerusalem.

The Lord Chamberlain has approved of the plans for a new theatre in Holborn, under the management of Mr. SEFTON PARRY. A son of the singer, RUSSELL, who used to get so sentimental over "Woodman Spare That Tree," has written a comedy for the Haymarket. Mr. ALFRED MELLON has opened his Summer concerts at Drury Lane, and JULLIEN will follow him at Her Majesty's. Cricket, however, beats music and the drama. At the match between Eaton and Harrow the other day at Lord's grounds, there were 12,000 spectators, including many of the rank and fashion of the kingdom. But you will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that Spain goes beyond England or America in public amusements. Last year there were in that country 983 artistic companies—123 devoted to drama, 145 to comedy, 139 to music, and 576 to various performances. There are 293 theatres in that happy country, of which, I suspect, we have no very correct notion.

If you take a fancy to build a balloon and ride on the wings of the wind, don't name it *Garibaldi*. Capt. ADAMS went up the other day, at Manchester, in a balloon of this denomination. It was all very nice going up, but, as often happens in ballooning, the coming down was the difficulty. Capt. ADAMS came down in a crowd of Irishmen, some of whom could read, and who recognized the name of their enemy, the ex-candle-maker of Staten Island. They attacked the balloon, and, in spite of the efforts of the police, came near tearing it and Capt. ADAMS in pieces.

In London we have the French balloon *L'Espérance*, which the inventor hopes to be able to navigate. I think, in a dead calm, it might be made to go two miles an hour. They do get steerage-way on it and turn it round. It can be elevated and depressed, also, with its horizontal propeller, with some effect. This is all. Your Hoboken machine, of which I have seen an account, has too many propellers. You might as well have a bird with six wings. Two are sufficient for every purpose. There must be two to balance each other and keep the body from whirling about, but the same force that raises the propelling power into the air will carry it in any direction. The common error in such matters is to begin with a too complicated apparatus.

Reading, with commiseration for all concerned, of the manner in which President JOHNSON is overwhelmed with delegations of office-seekers, who come not singly, but in battalions, I beg to recommend for his adoption the English system of competitive examinations. Every applicant for office in England, below the grade of Cabinet Minister, must pass an examination of his qualifications for the post to which he aspires. The appointments are then made from those who have shown the highest qualifications. In America a certificate of partizanship and oath of allegiance could be added, according to circumstances. In the diplomatic service, for example, every candidate must pass a careful examination in orthography, handwriting, general intelligence, pricis writing, Latin, arithmetic, geometry, geography, French, German, Constitutional History of England, History of Europe and the United States, political economy, maritime and international law, commercial and political relations. Candidates for attachéships must be qualified in this fashion, and be 21 and not over 26 years old. Think of that, my nice young gentlemen at Willards', waiting to fill your testimonials of having made so many stump speeches, and acted as Secretaries of so many political caucusses.

The only way to save the lives of Presidents from the office-begging Booths, who assassinate them with petitions instead of pistols, will be to adopt some such system of thinning off the applicants, which I hope will be done as soon as my commission is made out and forwarded. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Austrian and Prussian Difficulty—Reinforcement of the Mexican Army—The Work of Civilization to go On—The Great International Naval Show—Candidates for the Legion of Honor—A Funny Story from a French Paper.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 11, 1865.

Just as the political world had made up its mind to a universal calm, just as the baggage of the last diplomat was being strapped for the Summer vacation, here come big words from Germany, words of war and defiance, about that mysterious and fatiguing bone of contention, Schleswig-Holstein. The idea of a war between Prussia and Austria about *anything* is so absurd and so impossible that people naturally exclaim: "*Querelle d'Allemand!*" But in fact, so much has been said to Austria about the desire of Prussia to swallow up all Germany, so constantly has that power been cautioned about the ambition and the intrigues of the statesmen of Prussia, that it is no wonder if she at last takes alarm and tries the efficacy of big words. It will all end in big words, however, and the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed again about this little corner of earth on the Baltic.

A paper states positively that three thousand men are soon to be taken from one place, and three thousand from another, to be sent to the Army of Mexico, and this statement has not been contradicted by the official press. This press declared a month ago that no troops were to be sent to Mexico, except to make good the losses in the regiments already there, but is not this number of six thousand rather a large figure for one installment? Another journal stated the other day without being contradicted, that it would require more troops, that is to say, a larger army than the present army of occupation of Mexico, to establish peace and order in the country. This seems to be in fact the general opinion, and if that army is to be increased Mexico will become nothing more nor less than a French colony. There was a moment of hesitation in the French Government, a hesitation caused by the renewed attempts of the National party in Mexico, during which the government did not know whether it was best to give up the contest or to send out more troops. But the pressure brought to bear in favor of the latter course was too tremendous to be resisted, and the "work of civilization" is to go on. The termination of the term of election of President JUAREZ in November was the principal inducement in favor of a continuance of the war. We shall soon see whether this circumstance will put a stop to the efforts of the National party, and whether, if it does not, the French Government will have the courage to continue the struggle. One would suppose that the patience of the French people, and even of the government, would not resist much longer.

The great international naval exhibition, which is to take place next week at Brest, is the subject of much talk and excitement in certain quarters. We hear the question often asked why the United States is not to be represented on the occasion by some of her new model men-of-war, but nobody seems to be able to answer the question.

Another excitement is that which reigns among the candidates for the Legion of Honor. Every year, as the great national jubilee of the 15th of August approaches, this "decoration fever," as it is called, breaks out, for it is on this day that the majority of decorations for the year are conferred, and it rages till long after the passage of the critical date, for the successful are too happy and the unsuccessful too miserable to allow the fever to subside all at once. This year the claims of Madame GEORGE SAND and of M. PAUL DE KOCK have been urged on the government, but neither of them will perhaps be granted.

The *Patrie* continues its campaign against what it calls "the ex-grand republic of the United States," and in a long article this morning labors to demonstrate that not only are the men at the head of the government at Washington incapable of reorganizing the Union, but that no man or set of men can do it, since the task is an impossible one. Anarchy and confusion, the *Patrie* says, must continue to reign until the secession element has time to organize, and then the North, worn out with the struggle, and willing to admit the vital incompatibility between the two sections, will resist but feebly and ineffectually against this second appeal to force. I ought to say, however, for the honor of the *Patrie*, that it credits these ideas to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

The *Monde*, Catholic and legitimist paper, takes the Count DE MONTALEMBERT seriously to task for what it calls his apostacy to Catholicism in writing a pamphlet in glorification of the victory of the North over the South. The South, the *Monde* says, is Catholic, and the North Protestant, and then this paper branches off into a history of the barbarities and extravagances of Protestantism in the United States and elsewhere, which is enough to make the hair stand on one's head. Among other things the *Monde* tells of a Protestant congregation somewhere in America, which cooked alive and then ate their pastor. The *Monde*, to make the story complete, ought to have told us what sauce the cannibals ate the poor man with.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A FREE-TRADE POLICY URGED.

The London *Times*, of Aug. 11, editorially expatiates on the advantages a free trade policy would financially secure both to the United States and Canada, and the article winds up with the following remarks on a proposition recently put forth by the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

> "The New-York Chamber of Commerce have thrown out a suggestion which shows how great a change has come over the minds of men on another subject. They suggest that the imperial government should guarantee to the North American Provinces the liberty to preserve a strict neutrality in all foreign wars in which they have no interest, in which case they may count on perpetual tranquillity and uninterrupted commercial relations with the United States. On our part there would be no difficulty in obtaining such a guarantee, nor do we think there could be any doubt as to its observance. As the weaker party on the North American continent, we should clearly have an interest in observing such neutrality, for nothing would be more absurd than to imagine an invasion of the United States from Canada or Nova Scotia. Putting aside any question of honor, America might be quite sure that our interest would bind us to its observance. But these very considerations of interest make it equally unlikely that the neutrality we should be ready to guarantee would be also respected by the United States. Is it likely that in the anger and excitement of a great war the United States would forbear from attacking a point so vulnerable, where they could hardly fail of one of two things—either lowering this country in the eyes of foreign nations by exhibiting it as unable to defend its own colonies, or compelling those colonies, in order to avoid immediate ruin and devastation, to annex themselves to the American Union? This expedient of neutrality would work exceedingly well only until it was wanted; it would then infallibly break down, and must therefore be reserved for those happier times when states and individuals can be trusted to adhere to their promise, while every passion and every interest loudly calls upon them to violate it."

TEARS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

A SENTIMENTAL WAIL OVER THE TRAITOR.

From the London Herald, Aug. 12.

The Roman historian, in contrasting the characters of NERO and DOMITIAN, tells us that while the former had the grace to turn his eyes away from the horrors of his reign, the latter kept a register of the sighs and groans of his victims, and enjoyed the increasing pallor of the cheek and the failing brilliancy of the eye. If we may not compare ANDREW JOHNSON with DOMITIAN, we may at least find a parallel for the cruelty of the infamous Emperor in the temper of the many-headed mob of the Northern States of the American Union. The Yankee public demands a daily bulletin of the agonies of the noble spirit that now languishes in prison, and derives a fiendish satisfaction from knowing that hour by hour the manly form is wasting away, and the lofty mien is bending beneath the yoke. We read of JEFFERSON DAVIS that his gaolers are coldly calculating the number of days that he may possibly endure the tortures of his confinement. It is *pleasing to the moral sense of the million to know that the prisoner pines in his solitude, and yearns for the society of his wife and the prattle of his children;* that as he gazes from the gloomy casemate upon the sparkling waters of Chesapeake Bay, he longs for the beautiful world from which he is shut out; that denied the privilege of receiving books and papers, and being therefore without a knowledge of human events during these many mournful weeks, he has yet learned, in some mysterious way, of the execution of the conspirators, and the information has reduced him to despair. But there is yet a keener delight, "a something more exquisite still," for the Yankees. *A thrill of joy runs through New-England; men and women are gloating over the idea in the Great West—Jefferson Davis is going blind! One eye has long been rayless, and the other is happily slowly undergoing a sympathetic extinction.* Only let the trial be postponed a little longer, and this convenient blindness may settle down upon the illustrious traitor. Mr. BURKE was astounded that a thousand swords had not leapt from their scabbards in behalf of the lovely and unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE, and declared that the age of chivalry was gone forever. We may well stand aghast that such cruelties as those inflicted upon JEFFERSON DAVIS can be circumstantially set before the world, can be transferred to all the journals of Europe, and read by intelligent people of many nationalities, and that the moral indignation of mankind does not speak out in tones that may startle the perpetrators of them across the Atlantic. * * * *

The pretext of retaliation will be available, if available at all, for other murders than that of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If the world can be brought to excuse such an atrocity upon the ground of vengeance for past wrongs, real or imaginary, it will not deal hardly with its authors for committing a second and a third, until the last man of the South who is hated or feared shall have been offered up as a sacrifice to the passions of the mob. One other great "leader of the rebellion" is in the power of the North; a man who, for the purity and elevation of his character, the singleness of his patriotism, and the strength of his genius, may stand with JEFFERSON DAVIS before the world; and the correspondent of the *Times* hints that his execution also might be justified by *lex talionis*. This man is ROBERT EDMUND LEE. Will not the whole civilized world be branded with shame if it calmly looks on at the immolation of such a victim? And yet, would it in any manner be more atrocious than the execution of JEFFERSON DAVIS?

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Nothing had been heard of the *Great Eastern* or her consorts, and nothing additional had transpired in regard to the Atlantic Cable when the *Persia* left Liverpool.

The London *Times* of the 12th suggests that the *Great Eastern's* engines may have broken, and in case of such a break down, neither the *Sphinx* nor the *Terrible*, nor the united efforts of both could effect much in the way of towing such a mass as the *Great Eastern* through the swells of the Atlantic. No tow-rope, in fact, would hold her, and to tow her with chain would be equally impossible except during the calmest weather. Any disaster to herself would, therefore, quite account for her being overdue, and would equally explain the absence of her consorts, both of which would, of course, lie by her while her machinery was disabled.

The experiments through the cable confirm the impression that the fault is about 1,230 miles out.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AND FOUR CHILDREN.

On the 10th inst. a most cruel murder of three children was found to have been committed at the Star Coffee-house and Hotel, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, and on the following day the murderer added to the already appalling crime by murdering his wife and a fourth child. The circumstances of this extraordinary case are as follows: On Saturday a respectably dressed man called at the above-named hotel, and inquired if three children could be accommodated with a bed for a few nights. Being informed that one room would be unoccupied, he said that the children were aged respectively six, eight and ten years, and that that accommodation would be suitable. He called again on Monday evening with the three children, and saw them to bed. He told the proprietor of the house that they were about to proceed to Australia, and the accommodation kindly afforded would only be for a few days. The next morning the children were down stairs by 6:30 in the most cheerful mood, and stayed in the coffee-room until the arrival of the person who had brought them, which was before 8 o'clock. After breakfast he left, but returned at 1 o'clock, when the children dined, and again he departed, saying he would see them in the evening. About 6 o'clock he came again and the children partook of tea and bread and butter. Their supposed guardian then said that as they might be tiresome he would take them to bed, first, however, inquiring if another room could be provided. This was accorded, when he went up stairs and put the children to bed, the two younger in the room formerly occupied by them, and the eldest in the newly-appointed chamber. He then went out, saying he would shortly be back, and he again made his appearance at 9 o'clock. He asked for a candle, to see that the children were all right, and after remaining up stairs a short time, he left the house, saying that he would return on the following (Wednesday) morning. He did not, however, make his appearance, and, as the children were down stairs early the previous morning, some doubt existed as to whether they should be awakened. Half-past eight arrived, when one of the chambermaids entered the first room in which the two younger children had been placed in bed, and, to her extreme horror, found they were dead. She immediately raised an alarm, when the proprietor of the hotel and others entered the room in which the eldest child had been placed, and there found that he also was in the sleep of death. Medical assistance and the police were instantly summoned, the surgeon first arriving, and upon his examination of the bodies pronounced life to have been extinct for some hours, the limbs being perfectly rigid and cold. The children, when brought to the hotel, were not well dressed, but their manners were open and affable. They conversed with a waiting-boy, and during the conversation said that the person who brought them was not their father. They added that they were taken from their father either to go to school or abroad. On each occasion when the suspected murderer left he apologised for the trouble the children might cause, but was assured that they were not at all in the way, which appeared to satisfy him. On each occasion he paid for their several requirements, and appeared to have some silver in his possession. The eldest child told the waiting boy that their father believed they were dead, but gave no reason for such an expression. They all ran on in simple unconcern and childish chattering, even up to the time that they were taken to bed. A painful scene took place with the reputed father of the deceased children. He is a schoolmaster, named WHITE, living in London, and was fetched in a cab to the hotel. After looking at the deceased, one of whom had a smile upon his countenance, his feelings gave way, and with difficulty he was led down stairs. It has been learned that for some considerable period the husband and wife have been separated owing to the wife's cohabitation with the now suspected murderer, a billiard marker and betting man, named ERNEST SOUTHEY. On the separation the children were given up to the mother, but ultimately they were returned to the husband. From some unexplained cause, the three deceased were again given up by the sanction of the husband, under the impression that the absent wife, her paramour, and the children were going to Australia. The appearance of the bodies clearly showed that they had expired without much struggling, if any. That is borne out to a great extent from the fact that the youngest child has firmly clinched in his hand a half-penny. The police began at once to search for the murderer, for whose apprehension the Home Department offered a reward of £100, and police officers in plain clothes were placed in nearly all the London railway stations. The inquiries which they instituted at the hotel led to the discovery that the three children were respectively named HENRY WHITE, aged ten years; THOMAS WHITE, aged eight years, and ALEXANDER WHITE, aged six years. On the dressing-table near the eldest boy was found a silk neckcloth, crumpled up, and having the appearance as if it had been used to wipe up a little fluid. Near the neckcloth was a small bottle, which it is believed contained poison with which there is every reason to suspect the children were deprived of life. The children were not in good physical condition; indeed, the body of THOMAS was almost emaciated. They were all three handsome and intelligent looking, their fair complexions and auburn hair giving them an innocent and joyous appearance. From the fact of the bottle being found in the eldest boy's room, it is inferred that the two younger children were poisoned first, and that the murderer then completed his diabolical crime by getting the eldest boy to drink off the remainder of the drug.

On the day following the murder of these children, SOUTHEY went to the residence of his own wife, from whom he had been separated for several years, and deliberately murdered her and their daughter. He was immediately arrested. SOUTHEY had been long known to the police as a bad character. He is the same who a short time ago brought an action, in conjunction with Mrs. WHITE, against the Earl of DUDLEY for assault. The assault was said to have been committed in the noble Earl's house, where Mrs. WHITE had come with a begging petition for money for SOUTHEY, who she said at the time was "more than her husband," and had been her savior from starvation after she had been deserted by the Earl of DUDLEY's brother at Brighton. Besides the particulars of the trial, which were published at the time, a long statement by SOUTHEY appeared in the newspapers of the day, respecting his wrongs and the sufferings of Mrs. WHITE, whom he had felt it his duty to rescue from an erring husband and a life of shame.

FRANCE.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France exhibits a decrease in the cash on hand of nearly 7,000,000 francs.

The Emperor had quitted Plombieres for the camp at Chalons.

The Paris Bourse, on the 11th, was heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 85c.

YOUTHFUL PRISONERS.

The *Débats* makes the following observations on the result of the investigation instituted by the Empress into the condition of youthful prisoners, particularly at La Roquette:

> "The official journal publishes the report made by M. MATHIEU, member of the Legislative Body, in the name of the commission appointed under the Presidentship of the Empress, to examine the penitentiary system adopted in the prison of La Roquette. The commission first examined whether the cellular method, in vigor in that prison, was in conformity with the prescriptions of the law of 1850, the only one which regulates the condition of young prisoners, and it came to a unanimous negative conclusion. The next question examined was whether the said system, though illegal, was at least justified by its superiority and by the excellence of its results. On that point, again, the conclusions of the commission are altogether unfavorable, and recognize no excuse for the unfortunate system now in force, contrary to the law of 1850. To be convinced of the justice of these decisions, nothing more is required than to follow the commission in its statement of the principle and effects of the penitentiary system of La Roquette, the defects of which are especially condemned by a comparison with the reformatory of Mettray: for the system followed at the latter is just as remarkable for its beneficial effects as that practised at La Roquette for its inutility, when it has not even produced results directly contrary to those intended. In such a case fifteen yearss' experience is decisive; and, therefore, the commission has concluded in favor of the thorough application of the law of the 5th of August, 1850. We must add, however, that the votes of the members being equally divided on this point, the resolution was only adopted through the casting vote of the Empress."

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

A NEW HEIR TO THE CROWN OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The *Epoque* publishes at the head of its columns a remarkable article, which to a certain extent corroborates the report which I noticed yesterday, relating to negotiations said to be pending with a view to promote the annexation of Belgium to France, and the transfer of the royal Belgian family to Mexico. The *Epoque*, however, gives out that this Belgian business is only part and parcel of a gigantic scheme for the redistribution of what heavy politicians call the balance of power in Europe. The *Epoque* states that it has reason to believe, from information derived from high authority, that the plan in question is seriously contemplated, and quotes a Vienna correspondent, who supplies details of a very circumstantial character, though they are set forth in a form hardly so serious as the nature of the subject would require. It says:—

Our correspondent states that Mexico is the keystone of the whole system. He adds: "I must ask you to bear in mind certain conversations, the drift of which you know as well as I do, and which took place at various times between persons belonging to the *entourage* of certain other persons of the highest political importance. Remember that in the quarter in question it has been deliberately stated that France would gain possession of Belgium or the Rhine without firing a shot. Recollect, also, that in the same circles, when the expediency of the Mexican expedition was questioned, the familiars and those best informed used to reply: 'When the idea which led to the Mexican expedition is known, people will fall down and worship it.' You may probably fancy that there is no connection between these two apparently diametrically opposed ideas, the annexation of Belgium and the conquest of Mexico. But suppose the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who has no direct heirs, should adopt the Duke of BRABANT, and that France should guarantee to that young prince and his heirs the peaceful possession of the Mexican throne. Suppose that on the demise of King LEOPOLD, the Duke of BRABANT should, to secure a Transatlantic crown for his son, give up a throne so precarious as that of Belgium. Suppose, that to obtain the assent of the German Powers to this great increase of territory on her part France ratified the absorption of the Elbe Duchies by Prussia, and helped Austria to the Danubian principalities; suppose this transfer should lead to an amicable adjustment of the Venetian question—would you captious French critics then not readily admit that the employment of 50,000 Frenchmen in Mexico had been a very cheap way of arriving at such a grand result?"

So far the Vienna correspondent of your cotemporary. As I said yesterday, I believe there is a foundation of some kind for the negotiations concerning Belgium and Mexico, but the plan above set forth involves nothing less than a remodeling of the whole map of Europe, touching which Russia and England might possibly have something to say. It will also strike you that the correspondent is partial to hypothesis; he asks his readers to suppose a great deal. However, the *Epoque* thinks that Russia has plenty of work to do; and as for England, it supposes that with Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE in office, the only thing she will care about will be to negotiate treaties of commerce with the remodeled Continent. What with rumors of Congresses, and the known disposition of the Emperor of the French to settle pending questions by means of negotiations, it is impossible to deny there is some plausibility in all these speculations—but, after all, they may be but a magnificent dream.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* gives the following details respecting the solemnity of taking the oath of fidelity by the hereditary Grand Duke ALEXANDER on the occasion of his majority. The Grand Duke, heir to the Imperial Throne, having entered on his 21st year on the 10th of March last, the 20th of July was fixed for the ceremony of swearing fidelity to the Emperor and to the country, as well as to maintain the established order of succession:

> "The day was ushered in by the ringing of all the bells in the churches, and before noon the Imperial Guard and detachments from the army marched to the Winter Palace, in the great chapel of which the ceremony was to take place. Before 1 o'clock all the dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Dissenting communities, had assembled in the sanctuary of the chapel. At 1 precisely Gen. PLUVITANE, Prince PAUL GARGARINE, and PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF entered the chapel bearing the Imperial insignia on velvet cushions, and deposited them on a table prepared for the purpose. Immediately after the diplomatic body entered, headed by the Duke D'OSSUNA, the Spanish Ambassador; next came the high dignitaries of the empire, the wives of the Ambassadors and of the Russian dignitaries. After all had taken their seats, the Emperor and the Empress, followed by the Imperial family, arrived, and were met at the door by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburgh and the Holy Synod. As soon as the Imperial family had taken their places, the services commenced. When the time came for the Grand Duke to take the oath, the Emperor conducted him to a desk on which lay a crucifix and the Holy Gospels. The Metropolitan handed the formula of the oath to the Grand Duke, who, holding it in his hand, and with his right raised toward Heaven, repeated the words. The Metropolitan next asked his Imperial Highness to sign the document, which he did. The Grand Duke then bowed low to the Emperor, who stepped forward and embraced him, as did also the Empress. At this moment the cannon fired a salute, and the bells rang forth joyfully. After the conclusion of the service, the cortége was again formed and proceeded to the throne-room, where, as soon as the Emperor had taken his seat on the throne, the Grand Duke took a second oath to serve His Imperial Majesty faithfully according to all the military regulations. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, their Majesties left the Winter palace and went to the Palace of Yéaguine."

On the occasion of taking the oath by the Grand Duke, his name was inscribed on the muster-rolls of all the regiments and corps of which his Majesty is chief, and of which his Imperial Highness did not already form part.

The Czarewitch is busily engaged in perfecting his education, which, according to the rules affecting the younger sons of the Imperial family, had been chiefly a military one during the lifetime of his brother. The Emperor has, however, been pleased to command that in the present instance the studies of the Czarewitch shall be shared by the Grand Duke WLADIMIR, his brother next in age. General Count PEROVSKI, a nobleman of great talent and high intellectual culture, has been intrusted with the superintendence of their studies.

SPAIN AND ST. DOMINGO.

HINTS AT ANOTHER INVASION.

The *Nord*, of Aug. 8, writes in the following terms respecting the new policy adopted by Spain toward St. Domingo:

> "The intention of Marshal O'DONNELL to reconquer St. Domingo is day by day becoming more clearly defined. The Spanish papers make us acquainted with the tenor of the proclamation of Gen. GANDARA, mentioned three days ago by telegraph. Taking his stand upon the refusal of the Dominican Government to sanction certain stipulations of the evacuation treaty, the General declares, 'in conformity with the instructions he has received from his government,' that in surrendering the island the Spanish Government had reserved all the rights which had accrued to it by its provisional reincorporation with Spain, and that it will put them in force by whatever means it may deem fitting; that subject to fresh decision the war will continue between Spain and St. Domingo; that in addition to the measures which Spain may think fit to take for executing the preceding declaration, the coasts and the territory of St. Domingo will remain blockaded. The eagerness of Marshal O'DONNELL to give to the commander of the Spanish troops in St. Domingo such precise instructions for the renewal of hostilities clearly shows that he has been glad to find a pretext for resuming toward the old Spanish colony the policy he followed during his previous ministry, and which was abandoned, despite his and his friends' opposition, by the Narvaez cabinet. Fresh negotiations might, perhaps, have removed the difficulties which have arises with the Dominican Government, but that was not the game of Marshal O'DONNELL, who sees in the recovery of Saint Domingo not only a question of personal *amour propre*, but, perhaps, also a means of diversion from the home difficulties he finds it so hard to overcome."

Upon the same subject the *Opinion Nationale* says:

> "A strange fact relative to the American policy of the Marshal Duke DE TETUAN has been brought forward in Spain. It was O'DONNELL, who, as President of the Council and Minister of War and the Colonies, conceived, in 1861, the deplorable idea of subverting the liberty of the Dominican people, and seizing upon their territory by violence. People remember the painful impression created in Europe by the ill-advised attempt. The Dominicans expressed their true sentiments by continual insurrections, and by an obstinate struggle which resulted, a few months ago, in opening the eyes of Spain, and making her comprehend the great fault that had been committed in her name, and feel alarm at the ruinous expense caused by the war and at the thousands of soldiers she would have to sacrifice to preserve a territory, the revenues of which would never cover the expenses. The Narvaez cabinet therefore judged that it was both for the interest and the dignity of Spain to renounce a conquest which had already absorbed one hundred and fifty millions of francs. The Cortes, after long and animated discussions, approved of the judgment, and the evacuation of the Dominican Republic was ordered; a treaty was concluded with the Dominicans, and the Spanish troops began in succession to quit the country. But Narvaez is now fallen; O'DONNELL resumes the direction of affairs; and, in spite of the decision of the Cortes, in spite of the solemn adhesion of the Queen, in spite of the convention between the Dominicans and the Spanish Government, the Duke DE TETUAN, taking as a pretext some imprudent and regrettable acts of the Dominicans, is resolved, it is said, to resume the inauspicious work of 1861, and to reconquer the Dominican Republic. It even appears that he has transmitted positive orders to Gen. GANDARA, and that at the moment we write, the war has recommenced in the eastern part of the Island of Hayti. We have applauded without reserve some of the last acts of the new Spanish Cabinet, but we also combat as unreservedly this second claiming of the Dominican territory, because it is an attack on the principle of nationalities which O'DONNELL himself has just consecrated in Italy; because it is contrary to the interests and honor of Spain; and because it tends to substitute, in countries beyond the Pyrenees, for the deliberations of the Cortes, the dictatorship of the President of the Council, and to compromise the national representation, by making it condemn on the morrow what it had approved on the day before."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 11.

It is almost incredible, and yet it would appear to be nearly certain, that Marshal O'DONNELL, now Premier of Spain, has resolved on the reconquest of St. Domingo. He, it will be remembered, first attempted it, but after an expenditure of four millions, and the loss of 18,000 men, the Government of Narvaez abandoned an undertaking against which all Dominicans were in arms. Orders were issued and approved by the Cortes and the Queen for the final evacuation of the island, but before they could be executed the Narvaez Ministry fell, and Marshal O'DONNELL has resumed his interrupted design. Orders have been transmitted to Gen. GANDARA to continue the state of war, and reinforcements are immediately to be dispatched to the island. The Spanish Government should remember that the South has submitted, and that the forcible upset of an American Republic by a slaveholding power is not likely to be agreeable to Washington.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Vienna *Trembladt* says that the differences between Austria and Prussia may be regarded as adjusted. A complete understanding has been arrived at on the principal points in dispute. Satisfactory concessions have been made to Prussia, relative to the military question. The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will meet at Gasliur in a day or two. The latter has injured his eye while hunting.

ITALY.

It is stated that Signor VACCA had resigned the Ministry of Justice and that Signor CORTESE had been appointed in his place.

Cholera continued its ravages at Ancona. On the 9th there were 98 cases, of which 62 proved fatal.

ROME.

The Roman Government had ordered the Pontifical Army to be increased by a further levy of 3,000 men, and it is stated that 1,000 men in foreign countries had already entered into engagements to serve.

The Pope had authorized a loan of ten million Roman crowns to be contracted in order to cover the expenses of the government.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* says the negotiations between the Pontifical and Spanish Governments, which followed the recognition of Italy by Spain, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Spanish Government has promised to protect the Pope and the interests of religion in Spain.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The July mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa are to hand. Accounts from the rivers and gold coast state that the general health was tolerably good, and that business was unusually brisk.

There was very little doing at Sierra Leone. A raid had been made by the natives on the English factories near that place, and large quantities of property had been destroyed.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Shirtings dull. Cotton unchanged. Shipments since the 29th, 13,000 bales. Exchange 2s. 0⅜d. The rate of discount has been reduced 2 per cent.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Aug. 4.

Exchange 2s. 0¼d. Shirtings 7 rupees.

The Bank of Bengal has reduced the rate of discount 1 per cent.

THE CHOLERA.

ITS PROGRESS WESTWARD.

This dread disease is slowly creeping Westward. At last accounts it had visited Marseilles, and the towns on the Eastern Coast of Spain were imposing strict quarantine rules on all arrivals. We give the following extracts from letters dated at Constantinople:

JULY 27.—"During the cholera many people don't come to town any longer; many villages on the Bosphorus have been deserted. Our Stock Exchange (Consolide Khan) is open for only about two hours and a half daily. I don't remember ever seeing such a gloom, and well may people fear, after the example of Cairo and Alexandria. At the Galeata Tower we have two provisional hospitals. Up to the present, I believe, we are on the increase, and although the number of attacks has only been 500 odd per day, which, with a population of more than one million is not a very great number, yet as no one can tell when, where and how it will finish, it is natural that the alarm should spread. The greatest number of deaths has been 180 per day, but, of course, this may be doubled in the course of a few hours, or it may be reduced as much. One peculiarity is, that up to the present moment it has, with one or two exceptions, been exclusively confined to the poorer and indigent classes. It must be admitted, in justice to this government, that it has spared no means to come to the assistance of the public. Money, provisions shelter, and every other requisite, or necessary have been furnished with a liberality which must call forth the praise of every honest person. Many, very many of the inhabitants are deserting the place altogether; and every steamer carries away great numbers of the Constantinople residents. The French steamer which left yesterday was so crowded that the agents were obliged to refuse tickets, although a very large boat.

JULY 31.—I am sorry to say that since my last the cholera has greatly increased, and I am afraid that during the last two or three days the cases must have obtained the number of eight hundred odd daily, although, for some reason or other, the local papers do not give the number of attacks. The mortality is about thirty to thirty-five per cent., as near as I can learn, although some days it reaches fifty."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—"We have recently spoken," says the *Gazette de France*, "of a little storm which agitated the Société d'Histoire de France, on the subject of a speech by the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. It may be remembered that he replied by sending in his resignation as Vice-President, to the demand made to him to suppress a phrase relating to 'providential men,' and that the society refused to accept his resignation, and maintained the phrase. This speech of Count DE MONTALEMBERT has just made its appearance in print, and the following is the passage that raised the Academic storm: 'When liberty is desired, or when it is regretted in the present, care must be taken not to assign to the ambition of no matter what potentate, one one of those providential missions which are, thank God! contradicted by the conscience of the human race.'"

—M. DE LAMARTINE, as all those who admire his genius and amiable character have long had occasion to observe with pain, lends himself to discreditable puffing in order to sell his works. It has lately been stated that he was seriously ill. Everybody will rejoice to learn that the news is not true. But the *Presse*, not content with the averment that M. DE LAMARTINE is in good health, tacks to its contradiction of the false news, that he is at St. Point, "working hard at his *Journal de Litterature*, to endeavor to replace the sum coming from his deceased's wife's property which England is now keeping from him." I presume from this that there is a lawsuit in the English courts about Mme. DE LAMARTINE'S succession, but what nonsense to tell the public, in an invidious sense, that "England" detains the money.

—A correspondent of an English paper gives an unpleasant description, in the *Daily Telegraph*, of the behavior of the English excursionists who land at Boulogne. He says they are but coolly received by the French people, and, if his account of their conduct be accurate, there seems to be very good cause for the frigidity of their reception. They land in bands of sixteen hundred at a time; and, within an hour or two of their landing, are, most of them, drunk, in which state they while away their time by visiting the churches and insulting the inhabitants. A little judicious severity on the part of the French police would soon bring these rowdies to reason; no other remedy is likely to prove efficacious.

— The Champ de Mars has been handed over to the Committee of the Universal Exhibition for the year 1867, and the works are to be commenced immediately after the festivities of the 15th inst. The first thing done will be to cut a canal through the entire Champ de Mars with branches to the main sewer. Visitors may arrive at the exhibition either by omnibus or boat. To facilitate the approach of visitors by water two subterranean passages will be made under the Quay d'Orsay—one above and the other below the bridge of Jean opposite the landing-places to be constructed for the convenience of passengers by steamboats.

—A statue of CHRISTINE LALAINE, Princesse D'EPINOY, who defended Tournay against the Prince of PARMA, 1531, and did but capitulate when three-fourths of the defenders had fallen, has been placed in the Grande Place of the city she servod so well. The figure, which is full of action and expressive enough, wears back and breast plates, and a short tunic; the head is bare. The execution of this work is a little heavy, after the fashion of modern Belgian sculpture. We should, nevertheless, think ourselves lucky to get such good work for London as Tournay has obtained. —*Atheneum.*

— The railway over Mont Cenis is to be worked, as is pretty well known, by means of a third rail, on which the driving wheels of the engine will run horizontally. The credit of the invention is assumed by the engineer of the line, Baron SEQUINI. Mr. VIGNOLES, the English engineer, now steps forward to claim it as the infraction of a patent obtained by himself and Capt. ERICSSON in 1830-31. The authenticity of the claim is avouched by Sir CHARLES FOX, who incloses Mr. VIGNOLES' letter to the *Times*.

—Prof. CAVALLARI is actively engaged in excavating in Sicily, and it is said that he has brought to light some interesting relics—amongst others a number of portions of columns of the Temple of Castor and Pollux at Girgenti, a plan of the temple itself cut in the rock, two columns which formed part of the northern peristyle of the Temple of Jupiter, and the steps of the Temple of Hercules in perfect preservation, besides a large portion of the ruins of the entablature of the same building.

—The Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, who some time ago resigned his commission as a Major in the Prussian Army, has been unable to obtain as yet the necessary confirmation at the hands of the King. The Duke, it is believed, is meditating the acceptance of an Austrian commission, could he once obtain his final dismissal. Situated as he is, an Austrian commission would afford him personal protection, while a Prussian one is tantamount to personal danger.

—Accounts from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the flogging State, as it is called by the Liberal journals of Germany, announce that this mode of punishment will be probably suppressed, at least for simple offences committed by the agricultural laborers on the seignorial estates. The greater part of the tribunals and police authorities have decided in this sense.

—The Duke of Brunswick is reported to be on his death-bed. It is said that he has left a hundred millions of francs to the Emperor, twelve to the Duke of Hamilton, and three to his Aid-de-Camp. What is to become of his collection of jewels is apparently not yet known.

—The committee appointed by the German Confederation to consider the question of an alteration of the system of weights and measures at present in use in Germany, has we understand decided by a large majority in favor of taking the French metre as a basis for the system to be adopted in future.

—M. EMILE OLLIVIER, not having obeyed the summons to appear before the Council of the Order of Advocates, Paris, to defend himself against the charge of having infringed the etiquette of the Order, by accepting a salary from the Pasha of Egypt, has been struck off the rolls of the Paris bar.

—A considerable fall of cliff took place a few mornings back at Pourville, near Dieppe. A mass of more than 100,000 cubic feet became detached, and blocks of immense size were projected into the sea to a distance of 100 yards, fortunately without doing any injury.

—The Papal Cabinet have been informed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that the French Government intended recalling their Minister from Rome and accrediting one diplomatist to the two Courts of Rome and Florence. The news naturally created painful sensation at the Vatican.

—The Pope has refused a request from the Italian Government, which was supported by the influence of that of France, for the liberation of prisoners condemned for political offences in the former Papal States, now part of the Kingdom of Italy.

—The Emperor of the French has informed the King of Portugal that experiments will be made at the camp at Chalons on his Portuguese Majesty's newly invented cannon, and has invited him to be present.

—The *Silesian Gazette* states that Prince NAPOLEON has presented to the library of the University of Breslaw the grand edition of the correspondence of NAPOLEON I., consisting of the fifteen volumes already published.

—The formal reception of Prince ALFRED, of England, as heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg took place at the capital of that State on the 6th, being the 21st anniversary of his Royal Highness's birthday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 11th were heavy and Consols declined to 89⅛@89¼. The uncertainty with regard to the harvest prospects was the principal cause of the heaviness.

The discount demand at the bank was of a full character, and the discount houses were acting with reserve.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of $234,258 sterling.

BARING BROS. & CO., quote bar silver at 5s. ⅛d. Dollars, 5s. ⅛d.@5s. ¾d. Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING's Circular says: American Stocks have been steady this week without much activity in business excepting in Erie shares, which have risen on receipt of the news from New-York to 56@57. Illinois are flat at 77 and 5-20s at at 67½@68. No transactions to note in State stocks.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 12—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton Market was dull in the early part of the week, and with a limited business and abundant supply, a general decline was submitted to; but on Wednesday the demand revived, the sales have since been large and prices have generally recovered the quotations of last week. American has been in good request, and after declining ⅛d.@¼d. ℘ lb., closed at last week's rates. Sea Island in good demand and rates generally supported. Surat closes rather below last week's quotations; but most other descriptions of cotton, after some fluctuations, close at about the prices of Friday last. The sales of the week add up 65,270 bales, including 4,490 to speculators, and 12,860 for export. Middling Orleans is quoted at 19¼d. and upward, and Texas at 19d. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 10,000 bales at firm prices. The stock on hand is estimated at 373,740 bales, of which 26,280 are American. At sea, from India, 493,000.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER yesterday was quieter, business being checked by advanced quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been unsettled, and a good deal of rain has fallen, interfering with harvest operations. There are also some reports current that the potato disease is appearing in some parts of Ireland. Under these circumstances, the Corn market has been firmer, and prices of Wheat and Flour have advanced. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report: Flour firm, and 6d.@1s. dearer; quotations 22s. 6d.@25s. Wheat in good demand, and prices yesterday again 3d.@4d. ₱ cental higher, making the week's improvement about 6d. Winter Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 2d.; Chicago, 8s. 3d.@9s. Corn in fair request at steady prices; mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Beef firm at full and advancing prices for good, but very irregular for other descriptions. Pork, held for 2s. 6d. advance, the market being nearly cleared of all the new. Bacon advanced 1s. more yesterday, making the week's improvement 3s.@4s. ₱ cwt. Lard steady, 78s.@80s. Cheese in good request. Butter of fine quality wanted. Tallow very firm at full rates.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Easier for Pots, at 27s.@27s. 6d.; Pearls 31s. Sugars very quiet and rather easier. Coffee inactive; Rio, 62s.@63s. Rice very steady. Wax—Sales of American at £10 ₱ cwt. Linseed rather dearer. Linseed Cakes sell at £9@£9 12s. 6d. for American. Linseed Oil, 33s. Hemp and Jute very firm. Sperm Oil—Small sales at £95. Resin in fair demand at steady rates. Spirits of Turpentine—Sales of French at 46s.@47s.

PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report small sales of Refined Pennsylvania at 2s. 6d. ₱ gallon; Spirits, 1s. 4d.@1s. 6d. for American.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote: English Wheat, 2s. and foreign 1s.@2s. dearer per quarter, under the unfavorable weather; White American, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@44s. Flour, 23s.@27s. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails, £7; Scotch Pigs, 54s. 6d. Sugar dull and 6d. lower. Coffee quiet and 6d.@1s. cheaper. Tea quiet at 11d.@1s. for Congou; Green in good demand for America at extreme rates. Rice very firm. Tallow active at stiff rates; Y. C., 42s. 6d. Linseed Cakes dull; best New-York in bags, £9 17s. 6d; ex ship and in barrels, £10 2s. 6d. French Spirits of Turpentine, 46s. 6d. on the spot. Petroleum—2s. 7d. paid for Refined Pennsylvania ready for delivery; to arrive from October to December, the quotation is 2s. 4d.@2s. 5d.; Crude, £20. Sperm in more demand; no sellers under £90.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Beef has an upward tendency. Pork and Bacon both are advancing.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 89⅛@89⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 76; Erie Railroad, 54½@55; United States 5-20s 67@67½.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 53, 61, 76, 86, 40, 62, 70.

The Death of Judge McCarthy.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

Owing to the announcement made in the morning journals that some action would be taken yesterday in the courts relative to the funeral of the late Judge Florence McCarthy, the spacious court-room, No. 1, of the Marine Court, was pretty well filled with Judges, members of the bar, and personal friends of the deceased. We noticed among the audience many leading members of the legal profession in this city, and also several of the Brooklyn bar. As the time drew near for the opening of the court, it became quite evident to the most casual observer that numbers of the younger lawyers, the personal friends and admirers of the deceased, were in attendance for the purpose of delivering themselves of speeches, which they had prepared with much care, and in the hope, no doubt, that the scribes of the press would report them in full. These were destined to be disappointed. Soon after 10 o'clock, Judge Hearne entered and took his seat upon the bench. After the court was opened with the usual formality, the Judge immediately, and before any of those in attendance had time to utter a word, said substantially, and with much emotion, as follows:

JUDGE HEARNE'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN: Since the last meeting of this court a sad event has transpired in our midst. Death has entered, and taken from us a member of this court. Judge Florence McCarthy is no more. He has been stricken down, after a long and painful illness, in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness. It has been customary, hitherto, upon occasions of a like nature, to have some member of the bar, most intimately acquainted with the deceased, to move the court for an adjournment, and by resolutions, or in a few appropriate remarks, refer to the merits of the departed, and offer words of condolence to the mourning friends. In this instance, the court said, it had been thought best to forego anything like a display by way of speechmaking, and following a recent, and he thought, illustrious example, he should direct the adjournment of the court, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. He thought that silence would be more expressive than words, of the grief which they all felt at the present time.

The deceased had been long and favorably known in this community. As a jurist he was industrious, faithful and honest. He was a man possessed of a very strong sense of justice, and was careful and diligent in the investigation of all cases which were submitted to him for adjudication. As a friend he was genial, generous, and unselfish, to the last degree. Judge Hearne said that if deceased had been his own brother, he could not more deeply and sincerely mourn his loss. As the members of the bar would see from the morning journals, the funeral would take place from the late residence of the deceased, at 2 P. M. Out of respect to the memory of the departed, he should adjourn the court for one week from that time, and the clerk was directed to enter an order to that effect on his minutes.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, after the transaction of some ex parte business and the argument of one or two contested motions, Justice Sutherland, on motion of a member of the bar, whose name we did not ascertain, directed an adjournment until this morning, to enable the bench and bar to attend the funeral. The clerk was requested to enter the fact of the adjournment and the cause thereof on the minutes of the court. The same action was taken in the Superior Court Chambers before Justice Barbour, and also in the Common Pleas before Judge Cardozo.

Important Decisions in Admiralty and Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge NELSON has sent down decisions in the five following cases, which we give in full:

COLLISION ON HUDSON RIVER—NAVIGATION IN CHANNEL—FOG.

R. H. McKibbin vs. *The Steamer C. Vanderbilt*.—This was an appeal on behalf of the steamer from a decree of the District Court against her in a case of collision.—NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred between the canal-boat *Canisteo*, one of the tows in charge of the tug *O. C. Hibbard*, and the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, on the morning of the 16th May, 1863, on the west shore of the Hudson River, about opposite the Arsenal at Troy. The tug had left with her tow that morning, starting from the upper side cut at Troy, on the west side of the river, descending along the same, one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the shore. The *Vanderbilt* was coming up the river on one of her usual trips, and making for the dock on the east side of the river. There had been a considerable freshet in the river, so that the water was some six or eight feet higher than at its usual rate. There was no difficulty, therefore, as to sea room, for the steamers to pass to the right and east of the descending tow. Indeed, upon the proofs, even in an ordinary stage of water, the *Vanderbilt* could easily have passed to the right in going to her dock. Both vessels, however, were in a dense fog at and before they discovered each other, and, as it respects the navigation of each, under the circumstances in which they found themselves, very little, if any, exception can be taken. The point pressing upon the steamer is, that she was too far to the west of the channel of the river, and, therefore, out of her proper course. This view was taken by the court below, and upon it a decree was rendered for the canal-boat. We are inclined to concur in this result. The west side is the natural and ordinary track for descending vessels; and the *Vanderbilt*, we think, was bound to take notice of this fact, and to have kept nearer to the middle of the river. She had no right to act upon the idea that the descending boat would take that course, and expect her to pass to the left or starboard, between her and the west shore. What makes the case more marked in this respect, is the fact that the steamer's dock was on the east shore, some mile above the place of collision.

Decree affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. Morris; for claimant and appellant, Mr. Jones.

COLLISION BETWEEN SCHOONERS—RUNNING OUT TACK—JURISDICTION.

Jonas Smith vs. *Schooner Nellie D.*—This was an appeal in Admiralty, on the part of the schooner *Nellie D*, from a decree of the District Court against her for a collision with the schooner *Sea Bird*. After the libel was filed, the owners of the *Nellie D* appeared and gave bonds in the action, but on the hearing urged that the schooner was not, at the time of issuing the process, within the district, and that the court therefore had no jurisdiction.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants and appellants, Mr. Haskell.

NELSON, C. J.—This is a case of collision between two schooners, the *Sea Bird* and *Nellie D.*, which occurred on the morning of the 21st of November, 1860, in beating up through the entrance into the lower bay of New-York at Sandy Hook. The wind was northwest, or west by north, and a five or six-knot breeze. Both vessels being on the starboard tack, going toward Sandy Hook beach, the *Sea Bird* leading, and slightly windward, tacked about, and on her larboard tack eastward, passed the *Nellie D.*, which vessel, after going some thirty or forty yards also tacked about, passing the other vessel on her tack eastward. The *Sea Bird*, after running out her course as far as it was prudent to go, came about, and while her sails were filling on the near tack—the starboard—and before she got under way, the two vessels came in contact, their larboard bows together, doing considerable damage to each.

We have looked with some care into the pleadings and proofs, with a view to ascertain whether either or both vessels committed any fault in navigation, and, as both were sufferers, whether or not the case could be fairly disposed of, on the hypothesis that neither were in fault. But, after the most careful scrutiny, we feel bound to say that we can see no fault in the navigation of the *Sea Bird*. On the contrary, she ran out her tack and came about according to usage and safe seamanship, and could have done nothing more to avoid the disaster. The *Nellie D.* following her, on the tack eastward, was bound to know that the leading vessel was obliged to come about on running out her course, and about the time and place the manœuvre must necessarily take place, and should have taken the proper measures to permit the movement without dangerous proximity. This was clearly in her power, and she should have exercised it early enough to have avoided coming together.

It is urged that the *Nellie D.* was to the windward, and that the *Sea Bird* was in fault in coming about with the two vessels in that relative position. But the answer is, the *Seabird* had no choice in the manœuvre adopted. If she had not tacked she would have gone upon the shoals.

Besides, we do not agree that the *Nellie D* was to the windward; on the contrary, the weight of proof is otherwise; and, indeed, it would be difficult to account for the collision of the two larboard bows together at all, on this hypothesis.

We see nothing in the point, that the service of the process, on the part of the libelant against the vessel, took place while she was out of the district and jurisdiction of the court.

Decree below affirmed.

COLLISION—BOTH VESSELS IN FAULT.

James B. Henry vs. *The Steamer Parkersburgh*.—NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred between the steamer *Parkersburgh* and the schooner *J. R. Price* on the morning of the 10th of April, 1859, in the night, below Barnegat, on the coast of New-Jersey, some eight miles below, and three or four miles from shore. The steamer was on her way from New-York to Baltimore; the schooner from Brandywine, Del., to New-Haven. The night was somewhat cloudy, and the weather hazy, the moon, which had shone through the clouds, about setting at the time of the collision; the wind light, so that the schooner had very little motion in the waters. There was no light exhibited on the schooner, though she had seen the steamer several miles before the accident.

The steamer was in charge of the second mate, and his watch consisted of himself and two hands—Davis, at the wheel, and Antone De Saut on deck as a lookout. At and before the collision, the lookout had been sent to a house at the stern to get the line ready to throw the lead, and was thus engaged at the moment it occurred. The only lookout at the time was Dobbin, the second mate, who was in the wheel-house, and had the care and management of the navigation of the vessel. This pilot-house was between forty and fifty feet from the bow of the steamer.

We have frequently held that the officer in charge of the navigation of the vessel is not a competent lookout, as the various duties, as officer of the deck, are incompatible with the undivided attention exacted of a lookout in the discharge of his duty; and, also, that the pilot-house is not the proper place for the lookout. We think it clear, therefore, for these reasons, the steamer was in fault.

We also think the schooner was in fault for not showing a light, especially after discovering the steamer, which the hands saw was approaching them.

We concur, therefore, with the court below that the damages should be apportioned, and affirm the decree. No costs on either side, as each party has appealed.

For libelant, Mr. Lord; for claimant, Messrs. Man and Parsons.

PATENT FOR MAKING BONNET FRAMES.

William E. Doubleday vs. *Thos. Bracher*.—NELSON, C. J.—The bill, in this case, is filed to enjoin the defendant from the infringement of a patent to William Osborn for a new and useful improvement for pressing all kinds of bonnets and similar articles, and pressing and forming buckram frames for bonnets.

A full description of the means of pressing and forming the bonnet and like articles is given in the specification. The means consists of two dies, an upper and lower, of the form or shape required. The lower of marble or other material that will not rust; the upper of cast iron. An arrangement is made for heating, by which the upper die is heated so as to press the articles. The bonnet or bonnet-frame is put upon the lower die, and the upper one is lowered on to it by a crank, and is pressed by one impression, or, in other words, *is pressed all over at the same time*.

The patentee then claims:

First—Pressing the whole of a bonnet-frame, or similar article, at one operation, by dies, substantially as specified, whether formed of one or of several pieces, and irrespective of the particular size or shape. I also claim forming the side, crown and flaring face-piece of a bonnet-frame, in one piece, or at one operation as specified.

Whether we regard the patent as a combination of the former, and upper die in the manner described; or as a process producing the useful result, is not at all material in this case, as the means used by the defendant are substantially different, in either aspect. The only instrument similar to the plaintiff's arrangement used is the *former*, which is not claimed, and could not be, as it is old. No upper die is used, but, in place of it, simply a stretcher, which draws tightly the material over the former to produce the requisite shape, excluding the idea of pressure, so important in the arrangement of the plaintiff's improvement. Several advantages are obtained in this mode of forming bonnets and similar articles—an important one in avoiding the pressure upon the outer surface, which pressure has a tendency to deface and destroy its beauty as in the case of velvets and similar fabrics.

The patentee disclaims the separate parts of his arrangement, and to the pressing of the crown-piece of bonnets, separately, by means of dies, but he insists that he was the first to discover the application of dies to the pressing of the *whole surface* of the bonnet-frame *at one operation*, whereby the whole article is pressed to its proper shape; and, that by the dies acting upon the whole surface, it became possible to press the frame or bonnet at one operation.

The whole scope of the language of the specification, as well as the claim, shows that the means used and relied on by the patentee for forming the shape of the bonnet, is pressure upon the whole surface by means of the face of the two dies.

Without pursuing the case further, we are satisfied that the plaintiffs have failed to make out any infringement, and that for this reason a decree must be entered for the defendant.

For complainant, Mr. Gifford; for defendant, Mr. Darling.

PATENT FOR MAKING LANTERNS.

Hugh Sangster vs. *Daniel D. Miller and Others*.—NELSON, C. J.—The bill in this case is founded upon a patent for an improvement in lanterns. The original patent was issued 10th of June, 1851, and, after describing the invention, claims *the mode of attaching the lamp to the lantern by means of the springs and flanges as therein substantially described*. A suit was tried upon this patent in the District of Massachusetts, at the May term, 1855, upon pleadings and proofs, in which the novelty of the improvement was attacked, and a decree rendered for the defendants. The patent was afterward surrendered, and a re-issue on the 21st August, 1865, in which the patentees disclaimed the fastening of the lamps to lanterns by springs, and, also, the fastening of the springs to the upper part of the lamp and extending down so as to spring outward over a flange in the lantern; but claimed the *constructing and arranging the springs to cause the attachment of the lamp to the lantern by the operation of pressing the lantern down upon the springs*. And, also, arranging thumb-pieces at the base of the lamp, by extending the springs toward each other horizontally, and thus forming an elbow-catch to rest against the shoulder of the flange of the lantern.

The amendment of the claim will hardly help out the novelty of the improvement against the proof of lamps previously in use, embracing substantially a similar arrangement of the parts connecting the lamp with the lantern. Causing "the attachment of the lamp to the lantern by the operation of pressing the lantern down upon the spring catches," is not well distinguishable from the process of causing the attachment by pressing the lamp upwards through the aperture into the lantern—the mode of fastening being the same—which seems to have been in general use at the date of this discovery. The construction of the parts is the same, in substance in the re-issue, as described in the original patent, but the patentees suppose that they have avoided the objection by changing the form of the claim. We think they have fallen into an error; that the claim itself, as set forth in the re-issue, is not the subject of a patent, but a mere result from the arrangement and combination of the parts.

Then, as to the second claim—the arrangement of the thumb-pieces attached to the springs. This is but a change of form. The springs may, perhaps, be worked with greater facility than when the thumb-piece is straight, instead of being bent, but it is only in degree. The change involves no invention. It is simply the device of the mechanic.

Upon the whole we think it quite clear that the improvement described in the original patent was the one which the patentees supposed they had made, and that the change of the claim in the re-issue was an afterthought resorted to after the trial in May, 1855, in the District of Massachusetts. And further, that upon the proofs, there was nothing original or novel set forth in either patent.

We have looked into the other points made in the case, but as the ground stated disposes of it, we forbear to notice them.

A decree must be entered for the defendants, dismissing the bill.

The Same vs. *S. M. & E. H. Aikerman*.—The like decree to be entered.

For complainant, Mr. Birdseye. For defendant, Mr. Kingsley.

The Estate of Andrew J. Butler—Gen. Butler Files an Inventory.

SURROGATE'S COURT—AUG. 23.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Counsel for Gen. Butler appeared before the Surrogate yesterday and filed an inventory of property of Andrew J. Butler, deceased, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $76,391 04—this being the value of property alleged to be within this State.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 23.

By Justice Sutherland.

Nicholas Crower *vs.* Conrad Crower, &c.; motion denied without costs. Julius Fisch *vs.* Delia Fisch; divorce granted. Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert Murray, &c.; five per cent. allowed on the amount due. Amanda Peugnet *vs.* Caroline L. Phelps; motion denied without costs. Francis Sexton *vs.* James McElvany; motion granted. John Mullaly *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for $1,496 15. The Commercial Advertiser Association *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for $3,729 80.

COMMON PLEAS—AUG. 23.

By Judge Cardozo

Cahn *vs.* Cahn; report confirmed and judgment granted. Travis *vs.* Lord; judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed. Martha *vs.* Glas; injunction dissolved. $10 costs to abide the event. Hurson *vs.* McCausland; motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 23, 1865.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107	100 Mariposa M. Co....	11¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅞	73 Del. & H. C. Co....	140
1,350 do......Small	105	200 Quick. Min. Co....	54¼
30,000 do..........	106¾	100 Pac. M. S. Co...b60	280
50,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue.....	105	1000 At. Mail St. Co....	150
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..C.	97	11 N. Y. Cen. R.......	91
15,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97⅜	100 Erie Railway......	83⅝
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series....	99⅝	300 do..........	83⅜
7,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue......	98¼	200 do..........s30	83
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....	70½	100 Hudson Riv. R..s10	107⅞
3,000 North Car. 6s....	74	100 Reading R........	102⅞
30,000 O. & M. Cer.....	24	200 do..........b10	103
2,000 Erie 1st M.......	102½	200 do..........	103
5,000 Harlem 1st M....	102	100 do..2d call.b30	103¼
1,000 N.Y.Cen.7s,'70...	100½	13 Ill. Cen. R........	120
3,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	97	100 Cleve. & Pitts..b10	67½
1,000 Alt.&T.H.2dPref	75	600 do..........	67½
2,000 Chi.&N.W.1stM.	80½	400 Mil. & P. du C....	42
5,000 Clev.&Tol.S.F.B.	94	150 do..........	41⅝
5,000 Amer. Gold....c	143⅝	300 do......2d call	42½
50 Bank of Commerce	104½	100 do..........	42¾
21 Bank of Republic..	102	400 do..........	43
25 Cen. National B'k..	105	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr....	60⅞
60 American Coal.....	65¼	27 do......2d call	60¾
100 do.............	65	15 P., Ft. W. & C......	95
		100 do..........	94⅞
		50 Chi. & Alt. Pref....	96

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100 Erie R...........	84¼
10,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	106¾	200 do.......2d call	84¼
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105	200 Reading R........	103
11,000 do...........	104⅞	10 Ill. Cen. R........	120½
100,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	97½	100 do..........s30	120
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue......	98¼	10 Mich. Cen. R......	107
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	99⅝	100 Chic.& N.W.Pr.....	61½
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	24¼	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C....	44½
2,500 do...........	24	200 do..........	44⅝
50 Canton Co.........	37¾	45 Mar.& Cin. 1st Pr..	40
100 N. Y. Cen. R.......	91	100 P.,Ft.W. & C.......	95⅛
		100 Chic. & Alt. Pr.....	97
		25 Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	125

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	24	100 Cl. & Pitts. R.....c	67¾
10,000 do.........b10	24	200 do..........b3	67⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.......	90⅞	200 do..........b3	68
300 do..........s3	91	400 do..........s3	67¾
300 Erie R..........s3	84¼	100 Chi. & R. I......s3	106⅛
400 do..........	84⅝	100 do..........b3	106⅛
100 do..........b3	84⅜	100 Chic. & N. W......	27¾
150 do..........	84½	500 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	61⅞
100 do...........c	84⅛	100 do..........b10	61½
100 do..........s3	84⅜	200 do..........s30	61¼
500 do..........	84⅜	100 do..........b3	61½
200 Hud. Riv. R.......	108	200 do..........b3	61⅜
880 do..........	108¼	100 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.s30	95
100 Mich. S. & N. I.....	62¾	100 do..........s3	95
100 do..........b3	62¾	100 Mil. & P.du C.R....	43½
300 Reading R........	103¼	100 do..........	44
100 do..........s5	103¼	400 do..........	43¾
200 do.........s10	103¼	100 At. Mail S. Co.....	151
400 Cum. Coal Co......	40¼	300 do..........	153

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Erie R............	84½	200 Mich. S. & N. I.....	62¾
100 do..........s30	84	100 do..........	62⅞
100 do..........b4	84½	600 Cleve. & Pitts......	68
100 do..........s3	84¼	200 do..........s3	68
500 do..........	84⅜	200 do..........s3	68¼
100 do..........b3	84¾	200 do..........	68⅜
400 do..........	84¾	1000 do..........b3	68¼
700 do..........	84⅞	200 do..........b15	68½
300 do..........s3	84¾	100 Chic. & N. W......	27¾
500 do..........s3	84⅞	300 Ch. & N. W. Pr.....	61½
4300 do..........	85	300 do..........s3	61⅝
500 do..........s3	85	100 do..........	61¼
100 do.........b15	85	100 Chi. & R. I.......b3	106⅛
100 New-York Cen.....	91½	100 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.....	95
100 Hud. Riv. R.......	108¼	300 Mil. & Pr. Du C....	45
200 Reading R........	103¼	100 do..........	45¼
100 At. Mail S. Co.....	153⅝	100 do..........s3	45

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

Increased ease is shown to-day in the supply of Money to the Brokers at the reduced rate of 6 ₱ cent. at call, and 7@9 ₱ cent. on good Merchant paper. The offerings on temporary loan to the Brokers is largely in excess of their present wants, owing to a light speculation on the Stock Exchange, and a very dull and halting movement among the *Bulls* of the Gold Room. Indeed the latter find themselves rather unpopular borrowers, even if they were bold enough or had means sufficient to advance the market materially. Some of the leading Stock Exchange houses have refused Money to-day at 5 ₱ cent. They have not the collateral in excess of the daily demand made upon them for Government and other good Securities to borrow upon. The Gold market is ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. firmer than at the close of business yesterday, but the speculative transactions in the Gold Room have fallen off more than one-half since the Ketchum explosion of last week. The daily demand for Gold this week to pay Customs continues very active—over a million of dollars on Monday and Tuesday. Several additional and valuable Dry Goods cargoes by steamer from Europe will be entered to-day and to-morrow.

Although the *Persia's* quotation for United States 5-20s is a weak one, 67 sterling in London and 70½ in Frankfort, the comparative scarcity of the Bonds in this market keeps up the price to 106⅞@107 ₱ cent., and other Gold-bearing Bonds are firm on the home demand. The 7-30 Currency Loans are also in request and very firm at 99⅝@99¾ ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation opened quite tame at the early Board, but it seemed quite evident that the market was bare of cash Stocks, while short sellers were indisposed to press time contracts. The business was light at the Board, but soon after the adjournment a rise of 1¼ ₱ cent. was made on Erie Shares, and a further rise of 1 ₱ cent. in the afternoon, the quotation advancing, altogether, from 83¼ to 85½ ₱ cent. The purchases after the Second Board amounted to 5,000 shares, and the other New-York and Western Roads stiffened up on this demand for the leading Stock, the whole list closing firm and upward, about as follows, compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅜	97½	N. West Pref	60⅞	61⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107	106⅞	Rock Island	105⅞	106⅜
N. Y. Central	90½	91⅛	Fort Wayne	94½	95
Erie	83⅞	85½	Cumb'land Coal	39½	40¼
Hudson	107½	108¼	Quicksilver	54⅜	54½
Reading	102⅞	103¼	Mariposa	11⅜	11¾
Mich. Southern	62¼	63	Canton	37⅜	38
Illinois Central	120¾	120¼	Atlantic Mail	150	154
Mich Central	105½	105⅞	Brunswick	10⅛	10⅛
Pittsburgh	67⅝	68⅜	Ohio Certificates	23⅝	24¼
Northwest	27¼	27⅞	American Gold	143¾	143⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	107½	Bank of N. America	107
America	135	Irving	106
City	185	Metropolitan	115
North River	120	Peoples'	109
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe & Leather	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	106½
Commerce	103½	Marine	140
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	98	Importers' & Traders'	80
Broadway	200	Park	138
American Exchange	114½	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
Pacific	155	Central National	105
Chatham	126	Fourth National	97
Bank of the Republic	103	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st, M '77	92	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	101	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100¼
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	94
Mich.C.8 ₱ c.1sts, '69-72	111	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100¼
Mich. C.new,1sts,8's.'82	111	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	95½
Chi., B. & Q.8 ₱ c. 1sts.	109¼	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds.	88	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	90
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80¼	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	75

The Share speculation on the Stock Exchange, since the temporary panic of last week, growing out of the Ketchum affair, excites much remark as well as a great variety of opinion and judgment as to the future working of the market through the Fall months. Some of the professedly Commission Brokers are supposed to have sold themselves *short* of their customers' stocks on the news of the failures of GRAHAM and of KETCHUM, and are talking the market *down* in order to replace these Stocks subject to the future orders of their customers. Others are charged with having been saddled with a large amount of Stocks by the same failures, and to get rid of which they are now talking, and perhaps buying, the market *up*. As between such conflicting rumors we do not feel called upon to decide, or even express an opinion, except so far as to state that few or none of the Railway Stocks are pressing upon the market from outside or *bona fide* holders, and that the Railways themselves have every prospect of a very large, if not unprecedented Fall traffic, after having passed through the Summer months with a material increase on the business of the corresponding season last year. How far this traffic will really prove profitable in its net results, or to what extent *the Wall-street managers* of some of the lines will find it their personal interest to make it appear profitable when their next dividend days roll round, we cannot undertake to say. At the moment, the Erie Directors in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange, are evidently *Bulls* in their own stock, while the New-York Central and Michigan Southern people are talking down their own prospects.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 44 bbls. Ashes, 12,891 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn Meal, 50,973 bushels Wheat, 100,269 bushels Corn, 18,752 bushels Rye, 9,999 bushels Oats, 9,630 bushels Malt, 1,087 pkgs. Provisions, and 80 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet yet steady at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request and buoyant, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21¼c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold. Sales to-day include 10,500 bags Rio within our range.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered at less buoyant prices. The demand has been fair. Middlings close at 44c.@45c. ₱ lb. Sales 2,300 bales. By auction, 658 bales New-Orleans Cotton were sold on government account, at from 34½c. for low ordinary to 48c. for middling fair; and 353 bales North Carolina at from 34c. for rebaled to 46c. for Middling; included in the offerings of both kinds were some pickings, which sold at from ⅝c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, opening at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., but closing in favor of buyers, under an effort of some speculative holders to realize. Sales since our last amount to 13,650 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 65@$7 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 65	@$7 25
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 10	@11 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 50	@14 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 800 bbls., at $9 25@$10 35 for poor to good, and $10 40@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 10@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, opening at an advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, but closing 1c.@2c. off the highest figures of the day. Sales, 101,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 18@$2 20; Red Western (Winter) at $2 14; Amber Wisconsin at $1 57@$1 59; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 57, and Amber State at $2 12½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at firmer prices. Sales, 95,000 bushels, at 92c. for unsound, and 93c.@94c. for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and nominal. Western Oats have been quite heavy at 60c.@61c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been pretty active; sales, 7,000 bushels Western, at 98c. ₱ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 23, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143⅝
Superfine Flour ₱ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 65@ 7 25
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 00@10 40	7 50@ 8 00
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 10@15 00	7 60@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 90@12 00	7 70@11 00
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 60@15 00	9 25@14 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 90@ 5 40
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 40
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 52@ 2 20
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	92@ 94
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	97@ 1 09
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 06@ 1 09½	50@ 61

HAY—Is in moderate demand at 75c.@95c. for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in lively demand and buoyant at from 15c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 35 for common, and $1 75 for lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in more demand, and as the available supplies have been moderate, the tendency of prices has been upward. Eastern Spruce and Pine have been in request at $18@$23. The Albany *Argus* says: "Receipts of Lumber are fair. The assortment is much broken, but buyers get about what they want by going through the yards. Sales are active at advancing prices, and the shipments are large, only restricted by the scarcity of vessels. Freights are still higher this week, and there is a large amount awaiting shipment East. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 21: 11,274,514 ft. Boards and Scantling; 614 M Shingles; 1,414,889 lbs. Staves. Total for the season to date: 79,700,265 ft. Boards and Scantling; 7,811 M Shingles; 5,605,555 lbs. Staves. The following are the prices at the wholesale yards: Pine, clear, ₱ M, $60; Pine, fourth quality, ₱ M., $50; Pine, select box, ₱ M., $50; Pine, good box, ₱ M., $23@$28; Pine, common box, ₱ M., $16@$20; Pine, common box, ⅝, ₱ M., $12@$15; Pine, clap board strips, ₱ M., $55; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 10 inch, each 28c.@30c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 2d quality, each 25c.@27c.; Pine, tally boards, good, each 21c.@23c.; Pine, tally boards, 2d quality, each 18c.@20c.; Pine, tally boards, culls, each 15c.@16c.; Spruce, boards, each 17c.@18c.; Spruce, plank, 1¼ inch, each 25c.@26c.; Spruce, plank, 2 inch, each 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, boards, each 14c.@15c.; Hemlock, joist, 3x4, each 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each 12c.; Ash, good, ₱ M., $38@$40; Ash, 2d quality, ₱ M., $25@$30; Oak, ₱ M., $35@$40; Maple, ₱ M., $25@$30; Black Walnut, good, ₱ M., $60@$75; Black Walnut, 2d quality, ₱ M., $35@$40; Black Walnut, ⅝, ₱ M., $55@$60; Cherry, good, ₱ M., $50@$55; Cherry, 2d quality, ₱ M., $25@$30; Sycamore, inch, ₱ M., $35; Sycamore, ⅝, ₱ M., $30; White Wood, chair plank, ₱ M., $55@60; White Wood, inch, ₱ M., $30@$38; White Wood, ⅝, ₱ M., $30@35; Shingles, 1st quality, shaved pine, ₱ M., $8@$9; Shingles, 2d quality, shaved pine, ₱ M., $6@$7; Shingles, common, shaved pine, ₱ M., $3@$4; Shingles, 1st quality, sawed pine, ₱ M., $6 50@$7; Shingles, 2d quality, sawed pine, ₱ M., $5 50@$6; Shingles, common, sawed pine, ₱ M., $2 50@$4; Shingles, sawed hemlock, ₱ M., $3@$3 50.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30 ₱ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 380 lbs., and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.

OILS—Are in moderate demand at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 30@$1 31; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in demand, and steady at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 51½c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@71c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,350 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 50, closing at $32 37½ cash, for New Mess; $29 75@$30 25 for 1863-4 Mess; $26 62½@$27 for Prime Mess; $24 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,000 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's option, at $30 37½@$32 37½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 480 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unchanged. Sales 925 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24¼c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess. Sales 650 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules dull and heavy; 80 tcs. were sold at $20 50@$21 25 ₱ tierce. Butter is in demand at 32c.@38c. for poor to good, and 39c.@45c. for fancy State, and 22c.@29c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 10c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	31	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	24	@25
Western—common	22	@23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@15¼
Farm Dairies—first quality	14½	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	13	@14
Farm Dairies—common	11	@12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 23, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143⅝
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$39 37½@$41 50	$29 75 @$32 40
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	34 50 @ 35 25	24 00 @ —
Hams, ₱ lb.	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	17½ @ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ₱ lb.	20½ @ 26	17 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf., ₱ bl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 00 @ 12 00
Lard, ₱ lb.	20 @ 24½	19½ @ 24¼
State Butter, ₱ lb.	46 @ 60	32 @ 42
Cheese, ₱ lb.	15 @ 28	10 @ 16

SUGARS—Are in lively demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,650 hhds Cuba, &c., at 12c.@15½c., and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13½c.; also 17,000 bags Manila at 11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 14½c.@19½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, 17,000 lbs., at 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 85,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13½c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included only 200 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel, and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig to Liverpool, 700 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d.; a Bremen brig, 269 tons, to Cork and a market, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 4s. 6d.; if to a direct port in Ireland, 4s.; if to Penarth Roads for orders, 4s.; if to Cardiff or Newport, 3s. 6d.; or if to other ports in Bristol Channel, 3s. 9d.; a Hanover brig to Rotterdam, at a round sum; a Russian bark, 540 tons, to Bremen, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 20s.; 700 cases Tobacco, 10s. ₱ cubic foot; a brig from Swan Island to New-York, Guano, $5; a Hamburg brig, 1,400 bbls. Petroleum; to Hamburg, a British brig, 226 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, one, 156 tons, to Rio Janeiro; a Danish brig, 223 tons, to Pernambuco, 2,500 bbls. Flour; a Hanover brig, 210 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a schooner, to Apalachicola, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1865.

The Live Stock markets, this week, have been supplied with more than an average number of beef cattle, but the majority of which are composed of inferior grades, though the proportion of good stock is larger than last week. All grades of animals were in fair request at the opening on Monday, but trade soon languished, and prices fell off considerably. The decline on good cattle is about 1c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, the selling rates being 16c.@17c. for good to prime bullocks, a few extras bringing 17½c.; common to fair animals, 13c.@15c., and poor down to 9c.@10c. Milch cows are in better request at previous rates. Veal calves are selling at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep are plenty and lower, selling at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Live hogs are active, the market being only lightly supplied, and prices range at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 22, 1865:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,844	105	1,520	20,388	10,415
Last week	6,751	101	1,657	19,577	12,240
Two weeks ago	5,224	131	1,340	16,858	7,177
Correspod'g week last year	5,278	89	2,099	19,620	6,143

Weekly average of beeves for 1864.....5,136

Weekly average of beeves for 1863.....5,020

Weekly average of beeves for 1862.....4,532

Total number of animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 38,272; total received last week, 40,326.

Of the 5,844 cattle received during the past week, 3,818 were taken to the Washington Yards on Forty-fourth-street; 1,331 were sold over the river, at Bergen Hill, mostly on Saturday; 332 were yarded at BROWNING'S, and 34 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 49 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, and 280 were taken from the cars direct to butchers' stalls.

The 3,818 head of beef cattle yarded at ALLERTON'S, on Forty-fourth-street, this week, are credited as follows: 2,677 from Illinois, 579 from Ohio, 231 from New-York, 147 from Kentucky, 115 from Michigan, 34 from Indiana, and 35 from Canada. They came in by the following routes: Harlem Railroad, 2,375; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 585; Erie Railroad, 453; Hudson River boats, 329; and Hudson River Railroad, 35. The Erie Railroad brought in 126 cars of live stock, comprising 90 cars of beef cattle, 22 of sheep, 7 of horses, 4 of calves, and 3 of live hogs.

CATTLE TRADE ON FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

This market opened on Monday with 3,800 head of beef cattle on the books, all of which were in the yards, except about 100 head, sold during the closing days of last week. The receipts and sales at other yards, particularly at Bergen Hill, previous to the opening here, were much larger than usual, amounting to over 2,000 head, leaving a light demand for the main market. The weather was very warm on Monday, but trade was fair until about noon, by which time nearly all the wholesale buyers, and a considerable portion of the larger important retail purchasers had supplied their wants. After this time until the close of the market there was a light demand and prices ranged fully ½c. ₱ lb., net weight, below Monday forenoon. The drovers, as a general thing, have done little better than last week. A light arrival of fresh cattle on Tuesday morning, caused a still heavier tone to the transactions. Tuesday evening there were but a few butchers on hand and nearly all the cattle offered that day were held over.

Taking the average of the sales, they were about as follows, the weight being estimated for the four dressed quarters:

	This Week.		Last Week.	
Extra or premium	17c.	@17½c.	17½c.	—
Prime	16c.	@16c.	15c.	@16½c.
Medium to good	13c.	@14½c.	13c.	@14c.
Poor quality	11c.	@12c.	11c.	@12c.
Poorest quality	9c.	@10c.	9c.	@10c.
General selling price	13c.	@16c.	13c.	@15c.
Average of all sales	14c.	@14½c.	14c.	@ —

The following extracts, taken from our copious notes made in the yards during the progress of the sales, will give the distant reader an idea of the character of the transactions and the prices of the different grades of cattle:

P. F. CAREY sold 87 poor Illinois steers at 13c. ₱ lb., on weights of 550 lbs. net. Also 9 nice little Dutchess County steers, at 15½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 650 lbs. net.

GLOVER & MURRAY sold 84 Illinois steers, of fair to good quality, at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net. Also, at Bergen, 110 Illinois steers, at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., including a few prime steers at 17c., on weights of 675 lbs. net.

WM. RICHARDS sold 46 good Ohio steers, at 16c. ₱ lb., on weights of 725 lbs. net.

H. F. BURCHILL sold 10 Canada hoppers, at 11½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 425 lbs. net.

SAMUELS & EXTUN sold 101 light fair Illinois steers, at 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 650 lbs net.

G. R. ROE sold for L. TREES 34 poor mixed steers, cows, and heifers, at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb., on weights averaging 425 lbs. net.

WOODRUFF & BROTHER sold 20 poor Canada hoppers, at 12c. ₱ lb., on weights of 550 lbs. net.

T. GILLIS sold 69 pretty good Illinois steers, at 15½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 725 lbs. net.

BURDLONG & BROWN sold 79 mixed, poor, common and fair Illinois steers, at 11c.@15c. ₱ lb., for COMSTOCK & BRUZIE, on weights averaging 575 lbs. net; also, 24 common to fair Illinois steers at 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., on weights of 600 lbs. net.

T. C. EASTMAN & BROTHER, sold for J. DOLBY, 97 fair to good Illinois steers at 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 725 lbs. net; also, 62 Illinois hoppers at 12½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 550 lbs. net.

H. S. ROSENTHOLT & Co. sold 185 common to good Illinois steers at 12½c.@16c. ₱ lb., on weights of 675 lbs. net.

DUDLEY & COLWELL sold at Bergen 85 fair to good Illinois steers for COLWELL at 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net; also 20 common State heifers and steers at 13c. ₱ lb., on weights of 450 lbs. net.

E. LAUGHMAN sold 30 good Illinois steers, brought up in the yards, at 16c. ₱ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net.

MILLER & MOREHOUSE sold 167 common to fair Illinois steers for CRUMB & THOMPSON at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 650 lbs. net; also 20 common Illinois steers at 14c. ₱ lb., on weights of 600 lbs. net; also 35 medium Illinois steers for H. MORRISON at 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., on weights of 575 lbs. net.

LAWLESS & TRAINER sold 54 good Illinois steers at wholesale, at 15c. ₱ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net.

P. MCCAFFREY sold 76 good to prime Illinois steers at 16c.@17c., on weights of 800 lbs. net.

WM. THOMPSON sold 34 fair to good Ohio steers, at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., on weights of 650 lbs. net.

MCINTYRE & GAFF sold 60 good to prime Kentucky steers, for GEO. BEDFORD, at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb., on weights of 825 lbs. net.

BEACH & BRAY sold 34 good to prime Ohio steers, partly at Bergen, for M. PHELPS, at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net. Also, for J. ALEXANDER, 113 very good to prime Illinois steers, at 15c.@17½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 700 lbs. net.

JOHN WILSON sold 20 poor Michigan steers, at $50@$60 ₱ head, on weights of 600 lbs. net.

G. MCMAHN sold 85 good Illinois steers at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., on weights of 750 lbs. net. Also, for A. C. ADAMS, 25 light, poor Canada steers and heifers, at 10c. ₱ lb., on weights of 400 lbs. net.

P. G. DRISCOLL sold 87 good to prime Kentucky steers, at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb., on weights of 900 lbs. net.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 80 fair to prime Ohio steers, at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb., on weights of 800 lbs. net.

J. A. MERRITT sold 55 fair Illinois steers at 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb., on weights of 625 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS.

The receipts of milch cows, this week, foot up a few head less than last. There is but little change in the activity of transactions, milkmen being the chief buyers. Good milkers sell at prices ranging from $70@$85 each, fancy Cows bringing still higher figures; fair, at $60@$65; common, $50@$55, and poor, $35@$45.

VEAL CALVES.

The arrivals of veal calves this week are lighter even than last, or 1,520 against 1,657. There is a good demand, enabling all who have calves to sell them at high figures, namely: 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., live weight, for good: 11c.@11½c. for good; 10c@10½c. for common, and 8c.@9c. for poorish.

SHEEP.

The high rates of sheep, reported last week, were sustained by slim arrivals until Saturday, when a heavy supply caused a marked inactivity in trade. The market opened this week, with the pens well filled with a fair to good grade of mutton sheep, and prices have declined to 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight, for common to good grades. Lambs are also very plenty, selling at $4 50@$6 ₱ head, according to quality.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—Aaron Clough, 236; E. Rheinheimer, 52; S. Hopkins, 51; J. W. Powers, 200; W. Woods, 117; Schultz Martin, 236; Jas. Lightbody, 8; Decker & Co., 57; Capt. John Smith, 57; J. D. Wager, 75; A. J. Blessing, 119; John H. Bain, 117; Jas. Van Wycke, 97; H. A. Teats, 48; Wm. Barlow, 37; Hudson Railroad Company, 191; Roger A. Aikin, 147; Capt. Wilbur, 12; Frank Snyder, 56; Cornell & Reed, 259; J. H. Manning, 63; Capt. Powell, 14; J. R. Smith, 85; Capt. E. Vail, 82; Emons & Cause, 245; Jacob & Patterson, 137; S. M. Stevens, 248; A. Blessing, 284; S. B. Abbey, 201; A. T. Stowe & Co., 368; Malcolm Monroe, 154; William Ostrander, 68; Dusenbury & Brundage, 400; C. B. Lowell, 109. From Canada—Geo. Oliver, 206; Dewey & Johnson, 172; Daniel Ellis, 165; A. N. Greenly, 486; John Simmons, 231; Wm. Morr, 232. From Indiana—Isaac Chaver, 224; John Hossberry, 354. From Michigan—Coon & Flossbery, 407; R. B. Russell, 380; C. Vanduzen & Co., 800. Ohio—R. H. Boyle, 200.

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Tuesday, 2,042; Wednesday, 1,537; Thursday, 329; Friday, 897; Saturday, 800; Sunday, 114; Monday, 2,518.

By States—New-York, 4,580; Canada, 1,292; Indiana, 578; Michigan, 1,587; Ohio, 200.

ROBERT H. HUME reports the sales of 5,443 sheep and lambs for $29,934 95 or at an average price of $5 50 ₱ head, in lots as follows: 183 sheep and lambs, at $818 99; 287 sheep and lambs, at $1,476 50; 236 sheep and lambs, at $1,067 50; 200 sheep and lambs, at $949 37; 52 sheep and lambs, at $198 25; 206 sheep and lambs, at $1,337; 221 sheep and lambs, at $1,011 37; 51 sheep and lambs, at $306; 173 sheep and lambs, at $1,149 38; 408 sheep and lambs, at $2,502 75; 48 sheep and lambs, at $242; 230 sheep and lambs, at $1,206 99; 93 sheep and lambs, at $410 12; 24 sheep and lambs, at $125 90; 192 sheep and lambs, at $1,102 42; 33 sheep and lambs, at $123 75; 12 sheep and lambs, at $48; 14 sheep and lambs, at $53 57; 233 sheep and lambs, at $1,257 75; 380 sheep and lambs, at $1,832 88; 800 sheep and lambs, at $5,024 78; 201 sheep and lambs, at $736 08; 109 sheep and lambs, at $565 37; 341 sheep and lambs, at $1,662 75; 378 sheep and lambs, at $2,408 53; 338 sheep and lambs, at $2,316 95. S. MCGRAW reportes the sales of 2,011 sheep and lambs, at an average price of $5 34 ₱ head, in lots as follows: 95 sheep and lambs, at $498 75; 55, at $296 87; 71, at $297 30; 83, at $422 52; 234, at $1,424 10; 32 sheep, at $178 75; 7, at $41 30; 200, at $1,275 35; 85, at $451 56; 24, at $129 50; 259, at $1,295; 75, at $398 53; 12, at $71 03; 37, at $157 25; 56, at $196; 127, at $730 25; 120, at $297 50; 57, at $286; 165, at $686 47; 117, at $663 99; 100, at $733 90.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—Hugh Carten, 545; Wm. Clark & Co., 341; D. McGraw, 385; Bullion & Warren, 117. From Ohio—H. Hallett & Co., 719; H. L. Morrison, 507. From Indiana—McIntosh & Connolly, 505. From Canada—M. McGraw, 654.

Sales by R. MCGRAW in lots as follows: 545 sheep, at $3,292 93; 341 sheep, at $1,974 35; 385 sheep, at $2,340 45; 117 sheep, at $559; 719 sheep, at $4,101 62; 507 sheep, at $2,374 50; 351 sheep, at $1,665 15; 584 sheep at $3,560 45.

CHAMBERLIN reports the sale of 6,248 sheep and lambs by Messrs. KASE & MCPHERSON, JOHN KASE, Jr., JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WERT, and owners, in lots, as follows:

320 sheep and lambs, at $7 each; 208 sheep and lambs, at $6 25 each; 191 sheep and lambs, at $6 each; 395 sheep and lambs, at $5 75 each; 618 sheep and lambs, at $5 60 each; 207 sheep and lambs, at $5 50 each; 411 sheep and lambs, at $5 25 each; 606 sheep and lambs, at $5 15 each; 316 sheep and lambs, at $5 08; 256 sheep and lambs, at $5 each; 290 sheep and lambs, at $4 87 each; 633 sheep and lambs, at $4 75 each; 414 sheep and lambs, at $4 50 each; 190 sheep and lambs, at $4 25 each; 222 sheep and lambs, at $4 12 each; 802 sheep and lambs, at $4 each; 171 sheep and lambs, at $3 50 each.

LIVE HOGS.

The supply of live hogs still continues barely sufficient to meet the absolute demand for city butchers, but the demand is small, and any considerable influx of fresh hogs at any time, would break down present rates. Fearing this, shippers appear to be very cautious, which is the consequence of continued light receipts. The quality of the arrivals is an improvement on last week.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.		Dressed.
Corn hogs—prime	12c.	@12⅞c.	14¾c.@15c.
Corn hogs—medium	12c.	@12⅝c.	14¼c.@—
Corn hogs—light and fat	12c.	@—	15c. @—

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their Large Stock of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CARPET BINDINGS, PEARL BUTTONS AND JET BUTTONS,

In entirely New Styles.

HOLDSWORTH'S LINEN THREAD,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SUSPENDERS,

FRENCH SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

and a full line of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

which are now offered at

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHOE TRADE LINENS.

A LARGE LINE OF LINEN GOODS, SUITABLE FOR SHOE LININGS,

For sale to the Trade, by

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best city reference. Call for two days at No. 169 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to city or country; good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good references. Can be seen at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; willing to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 55 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has lived with first-class private families. Can be seen at No. 19 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 123 East 34th-st.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, as coachman and groom, who understands the care of horses and carriages well; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at the private stable, No. 47 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands vegetables, fruits and flowers; he is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory references. Address W. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, intelligent, single man (English) as coachman, or gardener, &c.; is strictly temperate; country preferred; the best reference given. Call or address W. FORESTVILLE, No. 92 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXCELLENT coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at the Employment House, 138 11th-st., cor. of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; good references; willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man; has had six years experience in, and out of greenhouse; best of references given. Address for one week S., No. 116 Greenwich-st., this city.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has long recommendation as to character and capacity. Call at or address D. D., private stable No. 7 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; country preferred; good references from former employers. Address R. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who has thorough practical knowledge of his business in every department, green-houses, vineries, &c. Address A. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches; is of temperate habits. Address GARDENER, for two days, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; can give good city reference. Address WILLIAM BAILY, No. 94 West 28th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, in or out of the city; has good references. Apply at No. 124 West 25th-st., in the private stable. A. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BROTHER and sister, one as porter, and the sister as sweeper and duster in an office. Apply at No. 292 1st-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; also, one as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country, the family living in the city in Winter; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 39 7th-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY OF 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE is wanted in an office; must furnish good references as to character, write a good hand, and one who resides with his parents. Address W. A. B. & Co., Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A bakery and confectionery counter; must be correct at figures, and have satisfactory references. Address, in handwriting of applicant, CONFISEUR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO take charge of the Linen Thread Department of our house. CAMPBELL, MAGER & CO., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING DRYGOODS STORE, a boy about 14 years of age, and also a porter and packer. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

WANTED—A CONFIDENTIAL BOOK-KEEPER.—Address A, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER in a cloth house. Address Box No. 2,795 Post-office.

WOOL-SORTERS.—FOUR EXPERIENCED hands, steady work. Apply to or address GLENHAM COMPANY, Glenham, N.Y., near Fishkill Station, on Hudson River Railroad.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—By JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 233 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—MONSIEUR DUCHALUMEAU.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wirz Commission reassembled yesterday morning. Col. CHIPMAN read an order from the War Department, dated yesterday, dissolving the former commission, but appointing another, consisting of the same members. These were again sworn, and Capt. WIRZ again arraigned, when the charges and specifications were read. They are, in the main, substantially the same as those heretofore presented. The alterations include the striking out of the names of ROBERT E. LEE, JAS. A. SEDDON and LUCIUS D. NORTHROP, as some of those with whom the prisoner is accused of combining and conspiring to impair and injure the health, and to destroy the lives, by subjecting to torture and great suffering of large numbers of Federal prisoners, to the number of 30,000, soldiers in the military service of the United States, held as prisoners at Andersonville, &c. The charge of murder is retained. The specifications include the most cruel punishments and acts of barbarity. Judge HUGHES spoke of these proceedings, arraigning the prisoner on a new set of charges, &c., without giving counsel due notice, as extraordinary, and asked that additional time be given to enable the prisoner to prepare for his defence. This was granted, and the court adjourned till to-day at noon. The counsel for WIRZ have retired, conceiving they have done all they could under the circumstances.

Private accounts report much excitement during recent debates in the Mississippi Convention upon the slavery question, some of the members declaring that the issue could not thus hurriedly be forced upon the South, while others advocated letting the subject rest altogether. On Friday last it was resolved by the convention that the old clause, in the constitution relating to slaves should be stricken out, but when it came to putting in place of these a stipulation that slavery should no longer exist, there was a fierce opposition, and a final adjournment without action. Subsequently, as the telegraph has reported, this clause was adopted.

The Richmond *Republic* says that after the surrender of Gen. LEE, his son, WILLIAM H. F. LEE, without loss of time, repaired to the White House, determined, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, to attempt to make a crop of corn. Three young men, formerly of his command, attended him, a German and an Irishman, and two freedmen were subsequently added to their force. They began ploughing on the 29th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn, estimated at 1,500 bushels. This example is worthy of imitation by others of the F. F. Vs.

The St. Paul *Press* of Friday has crop reports from various sections of Minnesota, all of which show an encouraging prospect. The injury done the growing crops by the late storms was not nearly as great as was reported, and the prospect for an abundant yield of all kinds of grain is flattering in the extreme. Farmers are busy with their harvests now, and if the weather continues favorable for a week or two longer, the grain will be safe.

Col. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery, Ala., died in that city on the 8th. He was formerly United States Minister to Belgium, was a Douglas man in 1860, but afterward gave in his adherence to secession, and joined the rebel army. He was a candidate for the Provisional Governorship of Alabama, and has recently been laboring earnestly to promote reconstruction.

The Department of State has received information of the passage of a law by the Legislature of the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, authorizing the Governor to call the first town to be located in the province "Lincoln," in commemoration of the late President of the United States.

Tuesday evening, a passenger train on the Norwich Railroad was thrown from the track near Bradford, by running over a cow. Ten or twelve persons, mostly employes of the company, were seriously injured, but none fatally. Eight persons were in the baggage-car, which turned a complete somersault down the embankment.

The convention between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, supplemental to that of September 10, 1857, has just been proclaimed. It extends for nine months the joint commission heretofore appointed for the examination and adjustment of such claims as were presented, but not heretofore settled.

The Mississippi State Convention has repealed the secession ordinance, and adopted the Wilmot proviso as a part of the constitution. In their individual capacity all the members of the convention unite in a petition for the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS and Gov. CLARK, of their State.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LEE, a widow woman residing in Portland, Me., was burned to death Monday evening by her clothes taking fire from a kerosene lamp. When found her body was burned to a crisp, and the floor about her in flames. She was about 50 years of age.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows, now in session at Utica, have agreed to consolidate the two organizations of that order in this State.

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELS, who was condemned to death by a military court held in Cincinnati, has had his sentence commuted by the President to imprisonment for life at Dry Tortugas.

The Postmaster-General has just ordered the resumption of the daily mail service from Macon to Columbus, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and to other important points in Georgia, by railroad.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket in 1860, yesterday had a long interview with the President.

A man named LEMOS, was arrested at Fort Wayne on Tuesday. He is believed to have been concerned with BOOTH, the assassin.

The government has closed the machine shops at Norfolk and discharged all the workmen.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia* arrived yesterday morning at this port, bringing intelligence to the 13th inst. Up to that date no news had been received in Europe of the *Great Eastern*, and the uncertainty created much anxiety. A terrible sequel had followed the murder of three children in London, as reported by last steamer. The murderer, after committing the deed in London, proceeded to Ramsgate, and there killed his wife and daughter, from whom he had been parted for several years. Lord LYONS is to succeed Sir HENRY BULWER as British Ambassador to Constantinople. A rumor was in circulation that the Emperor NAPOLEON is considering a scheme for annexing Belgium to France after King LEOPOLD's death—the Duke of BRABANT receiving the Mexican instead of the Belgian crown—and for giving the Danubian Principalities to Austria, territories in Northern Germany to Prussia, and Venetia to Italy. The cholera had reached Marseilles, and great excitement existed among the cities in Southern France and Spain, in regard to the spread of this disease. It is reported that the differences between Austria and Prussia had been adjusted, and that a complete understanding had been arrived at on the principal points in dispute. Satisfactory concessions were made to Prussia, relative to the military question. The Roman Government had ordered the Pontifical Army to be increased by a further levy of 8,000 men, and it is stated that 1,000 men in foreign countries had already entered into negotiations to serve.

LOCAL NEWS.

At police trials, yesterday, Secretary of State CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, School Commissioner JAMES M. TUTHILL and Supervisor WILLIAM R. STEWART were interested spectators. Sergt. ROBERT P. SCHOFIELD was tried for incarcerating Alderman MICHAEL NORTON in one of the filthy cellar-cells of the Wooster-street Police Station, the Alderman having been taken to the station-house by an officer to whom he had spoken with abusive profanity in response to the order to "move on" in the Eighth Ward, at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 30th ultimo. The commissioners sustained their officers, and bade the community understand that they intend to break up the gangs of thieves, bawds and murderers who have turned the Eighth Ward into a Pandemonium, or they will perish in the attempt, and they further say that if citizens will not sustain them in this good work, other men must be found to fill the Police Commissioners' chairs.

DAVID BARTLETT, an old State Prison bird, and WILLIAM COLEMAN, a lad, were brought before Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of having broken into the store of Mr. FRANCIS WM. COOPER, No. 125 Macdougal-street, one night last week, and stolen therefrom $10,000 worth of diamonds and about $3,500 worth of silver-ware, finger-rings, watches, &c. No portion of the property has been recovered. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Justice LEDWITH yesterday rendered a decision in the cases of CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, charged with being concerned in the Phenix Bank robbery, discharging the girl LYONS and holding BROWN for future action.

GEORGE GLADWIN, arrested on a charge of forging the name of Mr. TROWBRIDGE to a draft for several thousand dollars, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, and after confessing his guilt was committed for trial.

Capt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, tendered his resignation yesterday, and it was accepted by the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police. The name of his successor has not been made public.

Gold was a fraction firmer yesterday, closing at 143⅜. Money, 5@6 ℘ cent. to the brokers. Government Stocks in demand and prices firm. The Railways opened dull in demand, but left off firm and advancing.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday, opening generally at advanced prices, but closing with a downward tendency, under efforts to realize on the part of some speculative holders. Provisions were in good request; new mess Pork was dearer. Groceries were more sought after, and were advancing. Hay was plenty and heavy. Whisky attracted more attention. Freights were quiet, with 476 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Shall the South be Cleared of Colored Troops?

The Mississippi Convention has solicited the President, by memorial, to withdraw all colored soldiers from Mississippi; and Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, has recommended that the same course be taken in regard to that State. It is easy to foresee that the South generally will call for the same action. No people can relish being kept in order by armed forces made up of their former bondmen.

How shall this complaint be met? By removing or continuing the cause of it? This question should be determined by justice and sound policy alone. No sensible man will go for forcing colored garrisons upon the Southern whites unnecessarily, simply to increase the humiliation of the whites, and the exultation of the freedmen. The great ends to be secured are, first, social order, and second, the regeneration of Southern loyalty. The only real point of inquiry is, whether colored troops can advance those ends.

The dangers in respect to social order spring from two sources—the remnants of the rebellion-spirit, and the ill-feeling between the white and black races. Of the rebellion-spirit there is probably too little left to produce, of itself, anything more than a mere local disturbance, even were all the government troops, white and black, withdrawn. The revival of a wide-spread rebellion throughout the South is, at the present time, both a moral and a physical impossibility. Possibly some particular act of the national authority might be resisted by mob-violence, or guerrilla warfare, in particular towns or districts, but the general spirit of the South, whether it be loyal or disloyal, is certainly a spirit of submission. For the mere purpose of preventing any local outbreaks against the government, but few soldiers, at most, can be necessary. But the case is different in regard to the maintenance of order between the two races. Their old relations were so suddenly disrupted that, even with the best spirit on both sides, they could not be readjusted to mutual satisfaction without great difficulty. But this difficulty is vastly aggravated by the disposition to coerce and oppress and persecute which, in many cases, possesses the whites; and, by the distrust, more or less general, which fills the hearts of the blacks, coupled with the natural intoxication of fresh freedom, collisions between the races have already occurred. If these outrages occur when there are near at hand Provost-Marshals to arrest the guilty parties, and troops to enforce the punishments they may pronounce, there would surely be great danger in withdrawing the troops altogether. It is the duty of the government to avoid any such danger. It would be nothing short of a high crime in the government to take any action which should compel the freedmen to choose between submission to flagrant wrongs and bloody resistance.

If it be said that the use of the troops to protect the blacks from the whites only alienate the latter all the more from the government, and prevents all growth of loyalty, it does not affect the duty of the government. *The loyalty that can thrive only in oppression is not worth the cultivating.* Every true American must loathe and spurn it. If it ever really comes to this, that loyalty can only be had from the Southern whites at the price of full license to inflict wrong upon the freedmen, and to bring on a social war against them, then we shall have to renounce all expectation of that loyalty, and look only to the colored race and to the military power for the support of the national authority in the South. This is the plain truth of the matter, and it cannot be too clearly understood.

The government is first of all bound to secure public order throughout the South—an order involving not only civil subordination, but peaceful relations between the races. To withdraw the troops is to abandon that duty, *unless* the Southern people shall have previously shown a desire and determination to maintain such order. Hitherto the Southern people have failed to do this. Their general temper and bearing have not been such as to justify the belief that the weaker race would receive its legitimate rights, and that the two races would live in harmony, in the absence of all military intimidation. As this temper and bearing are changed for the better, the necessity of continuing the garrisoning of the South will disappear. When this shall be, it lies for the Southern people themselves to determine. Until they so act as to inspire the government with a moral assurance that they can be depended upon to maintain the public order by voluntarily fulfilling all the civil and social duties incident to their new position, they will have no right to complain that government troops are still kept amongst them. They have no grievance outside of their own willfulness.

The first requisite, we say, is such behavior on the part of the South that the government shall be able, without risk to the public order or to the rights of the freedmen, to withdraw all troops from the South, both black and white. It is unreasonable to expect that the government will make a distinction against the white soldiers. The government has deemed it proper to muster the white rather than the black soldiers out of service, inasmuch as the former have generally seen longer and harder service, were more anxious to return to their homes, and would be worth more to the industry of the country. Probably there are not white troops enough now in service to meet the necessities of the government for all the immense region between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. There can be no good reason for relying upon white troops alone to garrison Mississippi and Virginia, which would not apply with equal force to every other Southern State. There is no necessity in the North for soldiers of any description. If the colored soldiers ought to be withdrawn from the South, they ought to be disbanded; for there is no call for their services elsewhere. That time is not distant, if the Southern people will but demonstrate by their actions that they can be trusted with full self-control, when both white and black soldiers will be withdrawn. They can show that in their approaching elections, and in the fundamental laws adopted by their constitutional conventions. They can if they please, within three months settle upon a line of action so thoroughly loyal and so palpably just and proper in their circumstances, as to induce the government at once, with the general approbation of the North, to withdraw from their limits, every soldier black and white, not necessary for the care of the forts and other public property. Let the Southern people make their own conduct what it ought to be, and they will insure themselves against every grievance.

Homes for the People—A Commendable Enterprise.

We are glad to learn by the advertisement in to-day's paper that the enterprise which we referred to a few days ago is so far advanced toward completion that the Home Building Company offer for sale six of the houses they have just completed. Others are already commenced, and the whole twenty-four they contemplate building will be completed before Winter. We heartily approve of this practical attempt to bring within the reach of the working classes the comforts of a home, and think that capital cannot be better or more satisfactorily employed than when, while earning a fair return, it ministers directly to the wants and comforts of humanity. The efforts now being made by the Home Building Company are preliminary to future and more extensive exertions, to illustrate in this city how best the comforts of the masses can be made consistent with the safe and profitable investment of capital.

It is the intention of those connected with the present association to increase largely their capital in the Fall, and we would therefore urge those interested in the movement to inquire into the plans of and unite with the Home Building Company in their well-designed effort to improve the dwellings of the non-wealthy class.

We have seen the houses, which contain seven well-lighted and good-sized rooms, and several closets, gas, water, &c., and are well built. One part of the company's plan consists of obtaining a loan from an insurance or other company for such purchasers as are not provided with the whole price of the houses. This loan is secured by a mortgage, which can be paid off in small sums as convenient, while the addition of a life policy, which must be executed by the borrower, provides any unpaid balance remaining on the supposed case of his death, and thus secures the property to the survivors without incumbrance.

Austria, Prussia and the Duchies.

Our advices by the *Persia* indicate the amicable settlement of the dispute between the two leading Powers of Germany, which for some time threatened to culminate in open rupture. It is now stated that a complete understanding has been reached in the principal points in dispute, and that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were to have a friendly confab to decide upon a division of the spoils. Meanwhile the Prussian lawyers have decided that the right of succession to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein belonged to King CHRISTIAN, and has been legally transferred by him to his conquerors.

The German Diet and the Schleswig-Holsteiners are naturally indignant; but they cannot help themselves. Austria and Prussia waged the war against Denmark in their own interest; and ever since the declaration of peace, have declared themselves co-proprietors of the Duchies. As such, they have bowed out the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, and every other claimant, and have given the people to understand that no interference on their part will be tolerated. The poor Schleswig-Holsteiners begin to feel that they haven't gained much by the change of masters.

THE LONDON JENKINS RAMPANT.—A correspondent of one of the London papers give a glowing account of the reception of ABD-EL-KADER at Bordeaux. He admires the personal appearance of the Emir, "especially his teeth, which were of a whiteness and transparency sufficient to drive a nun of twenty-eight to despair." What special adaptedness there might be in these Arabian grinders to operate so disastrously on the spirits of a female religious recluse, at the particular age mentioned, J. of L. does not go on to depone. Perhaps when nuns arrive at twenty-eight in Arabia, they eat them.

Other ladies in France, however, do not stand in such awe of the distinguished barbarian; indeed, they dote on him rather. They crowd the windows of the houses, and throng the streets, in carriages and on foot, to look at him. "Many of the fair sex," says the enthusiastic chronicler, "had given much for their places—many would have given more to be allowed to kiss the naked feet of the Emir, which are, they say, of great beauty." To complete the reader's idea of the value of this coveted privilege, he ought to know, on the same authority, the additional fact that the wives of the distinguished oriental "duckie-darling" are already "forty in number," and that the present "wife *pro tem.*" (by which is probably meant his traveling wife—his carpet wife) is a negress. Our American ladies, long upbraided for provincial rusticity by the arbiters of elegance across the water, have been making rapid strides, of late, toward the standards of European refinement, but you will hardly be able to stick them with any such "Arabian gum" as this, we think, for some time yet to come.

But notwithstanding all his gushing descriptions, one is not to imagine J. jostled from his philosophic centre. He says: "In London, probably, I should not have regarded him any more than if *he had been Mr. Tupper*; perhaps not so much. But here I had nothing better to do." It is pleasant to note this disclaimer of anything like flunkeyism on the part of our brilliant friend.

Public Order in the South—The Fate of the Bravos.

In looking over our exchanges received from all parts of the Southern States, we are struck with the infrequency of any mention of those personal assaults with bowie-knife or pistol, which used to be so very common in that section. Prior to the war, we could hardly take up a paper published in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, or any State of the far South, without learning of a fracas in which two or more hot-headed individuals had taken part, in which knives or pistols were drawn, and in which there was either killing or maiming. Now, we should judge, Mississippi is as free from this kind of thing as Maine; Arkansas knows as little of it as Vermont.

The fact is—and it is a terrible fact, though not without its compensations—that during the war the greater part of these Southern hot-heads were *killed*. They were in the rebel army of course; they were brave, beyond a question; and in all desperate adventures, in charges upon artillery, or upon works, or with the bayonet, or in cavalry service, they were first and foremost. They carried their recklessness to the field of battle, and there the career of most of them was brief.

A gentleman of this city, on meeting a rebel officer recently from the South, made inquiry concerning the *bravos* in a certain Southern town in which both parties were well acquainted. "Where is A?" asked the New-Yorker. "Why, he is dead." "Where is B?" "He was killed in the Shenandoah Valley." "Where is C?" "He is at home, with his right arm shot off." "Where is D?" "He fell at Fredericksburgh." "Where is E?" "Died in a Northern hospital of his wounds." "Where is F?" "He was taken prisoner, and shot in attempting to escape." And so the inquiries continued, until it appeared that of all the fire-eating bullies living in that Southern town five years ago, only a few were left alive, and most of these were lacking of an arm or a leg. Such is the tragical experience of many a Southern town and county. It is tragical enough in itself; but their loss will inure to the peace and quiet of many Southern localities. And they are not likely to have successors of their own kind, for the system of slavery, of which they were the foul blossom, has passed away.

THE FENIANS.—The Roman Church prescribes the duties and the faith of its members in a way and with an authority that cannot be misunderstood. Notwithstanding the repeated denunciations of Fenianism by many priests and high ecclesiastical dignitaries in this country and in Ireland, and notwithstanding that Fenianism is virtually included in various of the categories of bodies authoritatively condemned from Rome, there are still members of the order who claim that it or its objects have the sanction or the tacit permission of the Church. It has been thought worth while, therefore, to have the question definitely and finally set at rest for the benefit of the faithful and as a warning to the contumacious. We call the special attention of the Fenians to the fact and to the missive, that so they may speedily put their consciences and their conduct in order. And we desire to direct to this important document the attention not only of the "Fenian Brotherhood," but also of the recently organized "Fenian Sisterhood," the "circles" of which are actively holding their meetings in these times. We are sure that though the Brotherhood may prove stiffnecked, the Sisterhood will have some regard for their souls and the warnings of the Church, through the sacred congregation. We give the document both in the original Latin and in English, so that no member either of the Brotherhood or the Sisterhood can henceforth plead ignorance of its terms:

Ill'me et Rm'e Dne:

S. Cong. Ven. Inq. mihi sub die 6to hujus mensis commisit ut Amp. Tuæ significarem falso omnino assertum fuisse a quibusdam foliis periodicis quod sequens data fuerit a S. Sede declaratio, *Fenianos non esse inquietandos.* Hoc erat jussu laudati S. Consilii communicandum Tibi, ne quid fore in favorem dictæ Societatis censeretur prodiisse ab Apostolica Sede, et interim precor Deum, &c.

Romæ ex Aed. S. C. de P. P. F.
die 13 Julii, 1865.
Uti frater addictissimus.
AL. C. BARNABO, Pref.
R. P. D. FERDO, JACOBO WOOD,
Episcopo Philadelphiensi.
B. CAPALTI, Secret.

[Translation.]

The Sacr. Cong. Ven. Inq. has desired me to signify to your Lordship that the assertion made in certain newspapers to the effect that the following decision had been given by the Holy See, to wit: "*Fenianos non esse inquietandos,*" "*The Fenians are not to be disturbed,*" *is utterly false.*

I communicate this at the request of the aforesaid congregation, lest it should be supposed by any one that anything in favor of this society has emanated from the Holy See. In the meantime, &c.,

ALEX. CARD. BARNABO.
Right Rev. JAMES F. WOOD, Bishop of Philadelphia.
H. CAPALTI, Secretary.

☞ "ARTHUR FREMANTLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Coldstream Guards," impugns the accuracy of the correspondent of the London *Times*, in relation to the inhuman treatment of Northern prisoners, but immediately impeaches his own veracity by alleging that Southern prisoners were simultaneously "rotting at Johnson's Island." It is not even alleged, by Confederates, that we ill-treated their prisoners. Instead of "rotting" they were fattening in our prisons.

But this "Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Coldstream Guards" is shocked to hear the "widely-honored name of Gen. LEE mixed up with these allegations." He professes, also, to know all about JEFFERSON DAVIS' views, having been in the South during the rebellion, doing, doubtless, all he could to aid rebellion, as he is endeavoring now to pervert its history.

But all the friends of the rebellion, in London or elsewhere, will fail to weaken the evidence of unparalleled cruelty to our soldiers in Southern prisons.

SAIREY'S LAST.—The London *Morning Herald* (*Punch's* "Sairey Gamp" of the English Press,) is out again with emphasis on the enormities of American tyranny. Hear her: "A thrill of joy runs through New-England; men and women are gloating over the idea in the great West—JEFFERSON DAVIS *is going blind!* One eye has long been rayless, and the other is, happily, slowly undergoing a sympathetic extinction." The small caps and italics are Sairey's—not ours.

What a blessing it is that that "other" eye still holds its own! We seem to see the illustrious sufferer—unilluminous but unconquered still—with his fingers on his nose, solemnly winking with that eye, acknowledgment to his scarcely less illustrious sympathizer across the Atlantic.

We like the London *Herald's* diatribes. There is something in strongly-marked natural defects that disarms resentment. "Sir," said an old physician to a shallow youth, who had been assailing him with a string of foolish impertinencies, "I cannot be angry with you, for I see you have an incurable disease." "An incurable disease? Good heavens, Doctor, what is it?" "You are a *fool!*"

WESTWARD MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.—This dreaded disease appears to be slowly but steadily advancing westward. It had already, at last accounts, reached Marseilles, and was spreading consternation throughout the southern cities of France and Spain. As the season is now far advanced, it may not cross the Atlantic this year, but we ought to be prepared with all the necessary sanitary measures to meet it whenever it comes. Too much attention cannot be given to keeping the streets clean, and to the inspection of those overcrowded districts where the disease will find its first and most numerous victims.

HANDSOME CONCESSION.—In yesterday's *Tribune* Mr. GREELEY says: "I now see that God's way was better than any that I contemplated."

PARTIAL RETRACTION.—"And yet, in view of the constant and very fearful peril of a collapse of our finances, or of such a Copperhead accession to power as the elections of 1862 showed to be imminent, I am not sure that, if it were all to be begun to-morrow, I could be more patient than I actually was."

USES AND ABUSES OF CITY CARS.—Painfully aware, as we are, of the great necessity of reform in the management of our city railroads, we cannot sympathize in the panic over their unhealthiness which a city cotemporary is now so busily employed in exciting. To judge from the fearful array of physiological miseries daily set forth in this connection by our neighbor, reinforced by thronging letters of nervous correspondents, who have detected in this new box of Pandora the source of all the mysterious diseases with which they have, for indefinite periods, been afflicted, one would infer that there is no fleshly ill, from elephantiasis to a gum-boil, which a ride in one of these city cars is not competent to produce. Of course, by a singular, but well-defined law of human sympathy, a thousand sufferers hereupon start up—wriggling, scratching and twisting—all affected by one or another of the symptoms described in "your valuable journal," and all tracing their sorrows to the same nefarious cause. The town swarms with protesting invalids, who now distinctly remember absorbing scald-head by fundamentally mistaken confidence in "reeking cushions," imbibing fistula and carbuncle from the infectious atmosphere, and qualifying for long and lively proficiency on the Scotch fiddle, by incautious contact with the hand-strap.

Now, far be it from us to discourage any healthy effort for improvement. That the street cars are often overcrowded, and that this overcrowding is not only inconvenient and uncomfortable, but to a certain degree unwholesome, surely no one can deny. Let the demand for reformation of this and other abuses be as loud and long as the most earnest can desire. We proffer them our "God-speed" not only, but our helping hand. But we deprecate an unfounded prejudice and an irrational clamor which is calculated to frighten all the timid old ladies and nervous old bank clerks out of the ordinary use of these convenient vehicles, which they must necessarily, and may safely, make.

But above all, we trust that out of this excitement, be it more or less, may grow an increasing demand on the part of our citizens for the great Cab-and-Hansom reform, which we long to inaugurate. When we see a plentiful supply of these neat, cheap and handy carriages plying about our streets, we shall know that the "good time coming" has already arrived, when all these car-and-omnibus evils will cure themselves. Monopoly is the root of the curse, and spontaneous, legitimate, healthy competition, rather than governmental interference or editorial indignation, is the republican process for extracting it.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.—The London *Medical Times & Gazette* concludes an article on "Child Murder," (the topic which more than any other, just now, is absorbing the horrified faculties of the English public,) with the following oracular utterance: "Meanwhile, we affirm that illegitimate children will be murdered somehow, and that the only way to hinder it is to hinder the children from being begotten."

The doctor's *remedy* for the disorder of which he furnishes so brilliant a diagnosis, seems to have been postponed to a future number of the paper.

SPIRITUAL INVOCATION.—The London papers tell of a "medium" who holds *séances* in Fleet-street, and, on account of the noisy traffic in that mighty thoroughfare, commences proceedings with the solemn adjuration, "Sperrits is requested to rap up loud, 'cos o' the 'buses."

THE NEW ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association are preparing to remove from their old quarters in Washington-street, to their new rooms on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, which they expect to inaugurate on the 7th of September. The rooms are on the second floor, and are 46 by 75 feet in dimensions, which will afford ample accommodation. The association has never been in so prosperous a condition in all respects as at present.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

A Visit to the Low Lodging-houses of London—Sanitary Legislation.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

A very practical method, carried out in England, for checking overcrowding, has been the supervision and regulation of the "Common Lodging-houses," both by sanitary inspectors and the police. Formerly, the low lodging-houses of London were nests of fever and centres of crime, as many are still in New-York. Men and women, boys and girls, lay about on the floors, crowding rooms to the utmost, or they occupied miserable and filthy beds, without regard to health, decency or comfort, breeding disease and stimulating every species of crime. The evil became so flagrant that legislation had to be resorted to, and the act of 1848, with other subsequent acts, before described in these letters, were passed to check this source of mischief and disease. Ten years ago I went over the low lodging-houses of London to see the working of the act of 1848, and again on this visit have made a similar investigation. The contrast between these houses in these ten years and still more the immense contrast between the present lodgings for the poor and wandering population of the city and the former, shows what judicious legislation can accomplish. We began our journey about 2 o'clock, far within the "city," in company with three sanitary inspectors, whom Sir RICHARD MAYNE had kindly detailed for the purpose.

The first visit was in a thieves' lodging-house of the worst kind. Various small boys, with familiar faces, and seedy-looking men and a few women were busy over the fire cooking their food.

The keeper, a woman, seemed not in the least surprised at the call, but at once, in reply to the request of the inspector, lighted one of the bits of candles allowed to each lodger, and took us up the low stairways to the bedrooms. In each room was a notice on the wall, giving the number of lodgers allowed, (I believe five hundred cubic feet is generally permitted to each person.) In every room was a ventilator in the chimney, and a perforated plate in the window, beside the upper sash being let down. The air was quite good. Our inspector looked into everything, even the condition of the vessels of the room. One man was smoking in bed, and two or three woke up, looking at us with not unfriendly eyes. The inspectors say that the lodgers understand that all this inspection is in their favor.

We looked also into the female bedrooms. Any keeper who should admit males, however young, into these rooms, would be at once indicted by the inspectors. The closets and the drainage were also examined. Everything, though of the cheapest and lowest order, was in a good sanitary condition. The officers say the lodgers are mainly counterfeiters and thieves. The hard-working woman who keeps it looked much relieved when we left. The charge here was five cents a night. In going on to the next, we looked in for a moment at a "penny gaff," where the little thieves and vagabonds take their nightly amusement. The benches were crowded with a throng of ragged, sharp-faced street boys, who were watching with intense interest a pantomime. They pay their penny, the officers say, and then go out in the intervals to thieve.

Our next visit was to a large three-penny lodging-house, for laborers and vagabonds who can afford no better. Here the effects of legislation, (and perhaps of competitors with the model lodging-houses,) were remarkably apparent. These houses, as they were formerly, were nuisances—dirty, over-crowded, badly ventilated, scattering disease and educating in crime.

In this lodging, we entered first a decent-looking coffee-room, with separate stalls, and good light; adjoining was a small reading-room, with some papers and pictures on the walls. The attractive room of all, however, was a great kitchen, with a large bright fire, and rows of neat tin dishes and cooking utensils, where each man cooked his own meals. The flooring was a handsome tiling. A small candle about an inch long, and as large as one's little finger, was handed to each, and we went up stairs. Here long bed-rooms, for thirty or forty persons each, airy and as well ventilated as any in private houses; a notice on the walls that "any person going to bed in his outside clothes would be fined three pence!"

Many beds were occupied, and the sleepers turned over uneasily as we passed. In the basement was a wash-room, and another (imitated from the model lodging-houses) with little lockers, where each lodger kept his own valuables and property.

The closets and conveniences were in perfect order. The whole house accommodates some hundreds of lodgers. All this, be it remembered, not philanthropy or charity, but pure business, under the eye of judicious legislation. The officers said (I have no doubt truly) it had taken years to bring such a house to this condition. Many a prosecution, many an indictment, many an inspection, the competition of houses which escaped these public exposures, and a great deal of talk and work upon public opinion—all these before the landlords saw it for their interest to promote health and morality in their lodgings.

We visited a number similar to this, all well regulated and decent, and at the lowest price.

One received married persons. But here each couple are obliged to be separated by a partition so many feet high, and no promiscuous sleeping of the sexes—the great evil among the laboring poor of England—is for a moment allowed. All was decent and in order. Ten years ago, I remember, even in the registered lodging-houses, no such decency could be secured.

The act, however, I believe, is not considered to touch the brothels.

The most wretched place we visited was a lodging for syphilitic women, which is registered, and where the admission of a male lodger would at once bring a severe prosecution. This was required, to fulfill all the sanitary provisions of the Lodging-house Acts. Yet the arrangements were evidently most inadequate for the treatment of the disease; but, as a private affair, it could not be any further interfered with.

In every bed-room of all these lodging-houses was a printed notice, showing the number allowed for each room, and this the inspector required strictly to be observed, though we did not find an instance of its violation. The police tell me that they never have any trouble now with these lodging-houses, though formerly they were notorious centres of disturbance and crime; and the effect of their improvement on the health of the city is shown in the low death-rate of these localities, as compared with that of the adjacent.

Why cannot there be such a sanitary inspection in New-York? In England, according to the wording of the act, every room or lodging is considered a lodging-house where "more than one family" inhabit the same quarters; so that any tenement-house where the rooms are crowded with more than one family each, (as they notoriously are in New-York,) comes under the act, and must be inspected, and can be indicted for breaking the law. All English sanitarians feel that this does not reach far enough; that what is needed is an act limiting the number of persons to a given space, whether of one family or not, and breaking up underground tenements (with certain exceptions.)

Legislation like this in New-York, giving authority to inspect lodging-houses, limiting the number of lodgers, providing for ventilation, cleanliness, and insisting on separation of sexes, would be an invaluable blessing to the city.

But it would be but a tithe of what might be conferred on our poor, if we could also control tenement houses, limiting numbers, promoting ventilation and cleanliness, and compelling in new structures a proper regard for health, and requiring so much space between buildings, (as in the late London and Liverpool Acts.) When one thinks of the vast city, (surpassing London,) which is yet to cover our island, and what immense interests, both moral and physical, depend on the proper arrangement of our tenement houses and the regulation of our sanitary condition, and then how utterly indifferent the mass of our citizens are to the whole matter, (though our death-rate is one of the worst in the civilized world,) one is almost discouraged at the prospect of our future.

Will not the leaders of public opinion arouse our people to the great reforms yet to be carried out if we would have New-York the city which it ought to be. C. L. B.

NOTES.

—In the early days of the Internal Revenue Department the papers were flooded with letters to this, that and the other manufacturer, from the Commissioner at Washington. After a while Mr. LEWIS, the Commissioner, finding the work too hard, resigned. He was succeeded by Mr. ORTON, who became sick immediately. We are glad to learn that he has recovered, and sorry to notice that he has commenced writing letters.

—The proprietors of several of the principal Broadway hotels permit crowds of pimpish-looking ruffians to hang about the steps, day and night. They are the worst advertisement any respectable hotel could have. Half of them are known gamblers of the lowest class. The remainder are usually *greenhorns* from the country.

— The painters and decorators are doing wonders for our theatres and halls. The Academy of Music, the Olympic, the Broadway and Irving Hall are in their hands, and next week Wallack's will be taken hold of. Winter Garden is to be opened about the 11th of September, with a stock company, after which Mr. CLARKE will play an engagement.

—The village of Yorkville, from Seventy-ninth to Ninetieth streets, swarms with young thieves. They are chiefly bred in the shanties, but their ranks are recruited every week from the better brought up class in the neighborhood. More vigilance is required of the police in that district.

—Scores of well-dressed Southerners may be seen daily on the steps of the New-York Hotel. They are in the best of spirits, flush, and in no whit changed from the style of ten years ago. The same crowd of hangers-on that toadied to them in years gone by, may be seen with them to-day.

—Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL is in town. So is Gen. CHEATHAM. The latter thinks JEFF. DAVIS a great rascal, but would not have him hanged. He believes that JEFF. would be properly taken care of by his late army if he could be turned over to them. Not much grass in the streets, is there, General?

—Mr. MULLER, formerly of Albany, has been appointed organist of Plymouth Church in place of ZUNDEL. He will commence in his new sphere on the 1st of September. The new organ will not be ready for some time.

—At SCHAUS' Gallery, on Broadway, we noticed some fresh importations. His German selections are always choice, salable and easily taken up by those who know what is what.

—Mr. S. B. MILLS has returned to his city duties. He has been among the mountains all Summer. Mr. WM. MASON has also returned.

— The friends of EDWIN BOOTH report him as determined not to appear in public again. Others express the hope that he will appear.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The sounds of saw and hammer, the smells of paint and turpentine, fill the Academy of Music. Preparations extensive, and of the most elaborate nature, are making for the approaching season, and ere long the graceful baton of MARETZEK will wave in front of the lights, and to the inspiring orchestral harmonies, the superb array of artists, whose names and fame have been given in the TIMES, will make melodious the vast expanse. Singular as it may seem, Mr. MARETZEK has undertaken to run his own machine this Winter. He has conceived the insane project of managing his own business, and has announced that fact in startling phrase to the gaping multitude. No manager has ever done so much for art in this city as MARETZEK. His promises have ever been fulfilled, his artists were as he announced, his seasons were memorable in the pleasures of his patrons, and his integrity has yet to be questioned. Of the several artists who are now here, or will be in the course of a few days, many are established favorites already. The name of MAZZOLENI is a host in itself; those of ZUCCHI, KELLOGG, BELLINI, PHILLIPS, are familiar as of those most popular; the strangers will sing for themselves. If they are good, no detraction can injure them; if bad, no puffing assist them. The programme for the season will shortly be published. We can only state at present that there is every prospect of a brilliant season. The manager feels that his obligations to the public, which has always sustained him, are manifold, and we believe he will do what he promises when he says he will abundantly satisfy the people.

He has arranged to give a series of performances at the Brooklyn Academy, having engaged that house for every Thursday night.

The Prince Imperial of France.

Recently, the youthful Prince, only child and heir of NAPOLEON the Third and EUGENIE, became ill. To the surprise of those who are not fully aware of the precarious tenure of the Napoleonic party in France, great uneasiness was evinced by its members, until the life of the Prince was pronounced out of danger. He was attacked by typhoid fever, and as the malignant disease progressed, the pulse of the nation, the Paris Bourse, rose or fell. The bulletins issued from the Tuileries, by the physicians of His little Highness, had immediate effect upon stocks. As the fever was reduced, the quotations went up, but to decline when it was later on announced that the child was worse. When at last the entire recovery of the Prince was made known through the official and semi-official organs of the Empire, France breathed more freely—stocks rose, and the Emperor went shooting, the latter fact being commented upon as an evidence that the Prince was indeed quite well. Those who have never witnessed the ceremonious attendance upon the Prince Imperial's everyday existence, who have not seen him in his drives, surrounded by an armed escort, with a Grand Equyer riding at the portal of the carriage, who have not witnessed the Prince accompanying his imperial sire at reviews or great ceremonies gravely removing his little cocked hat as the shouts "Vive le Prince Imperial" rose from the masses who love children and take pleasure in greeting this pretty one; those who have not seen him, I repeat, under all these imposing circumstances, will find it difficult to understand the vast importance attached to this life—will not readily appreciate the great alarm evinced when it seemed menaced.

[But those familiar with the position of NAPOLEON III. readily comprehend his alarm and that of his adherents, when the life of their only hope for the future was endangered. The people of France have learned by sad experience the evil results of revolutions, and they will not now so readily turn to this expedient for a change of government. They have benefited to a great extent by the rule of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and though a formidable party opposes him—the bourgeosie—the middle classes, who like quiet and steady government, will be averse to any sudden revolution, and will support, or, at any rate, will not resist the Emperor in his efforts to establish his dynasty. They will not act against him while he carries out his plans for the accomplishment of that purpose. To state the matter clearly, they desire no more changes of government, and see in the little Prince a successor to NAPOLEON, who shall, in due time, quietly assume the position he is so ostensibly being well fitted for. They look upon the present Emperor as a tutor, a preceptor in the art of governing for this promising boy, who shall, under proper training, unite in himself all the qualities necessary to the career he seems destined to fulfill. The Emperor makes it a matter of constant and untiring effort to impress upon the minds of his subjects that the safety of France, her future welfare, depend upon the successful establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty, and that they may all the more readily accept his views, he publicly educates his son for the throne of France. He takes the people into his confidence, he tells them how he shall train up their future sovereign, so that he may be worthy of that exalted honor. From the moment the Prince was born he has been a public spectacle, an imperial show. His baptism was one of the most gorgeous sights the Parisian had ever witnessed. It was grand, magnificent, imposing. That the people might have a lasting remembrance of this event, the Empress founded a charitable institution in the capital, which bears the name of the Prince, and the Emperor announced officially that their Majesties might be considered the *parains* (godfather and godmother) of all children born in France on the same day that ushered into existence this precious baby. It was also decided that his birthdays to come should be marked by acts of grace to those of high and low degree, but more especially the latter. Then, that the child might at once be viewed with favor by the army, he was made a member of a grenadier regiment of the Guard, and promotions, crosses and medals were granted in commemoration of the event. An English woman, a Miss SHAW, was placed in charge of the Prince, as soon as he was taken from the wet-nurse who had the honor of suckling the Imperial scion, and under her care he remains to this day. She taught him to speak English, but he was at the same time made to understand French, as the servants and the lady of the court who officiated as his gouvernante always spoke to him in that language. A number of persons were appointed to what was termed the "Household of the Prince," and apartments were specially designated for his use. He had carriages, outriders, horses, all furnished for his service; in fact, the "maison du Prince" was completed in great style.

His visits to his parents were not informal. They were matters of state. Toddling along by the side of Miss SHAW, he was preceded by "Huissiers," (ushers,) who announced his advent: "Monseigneur le Prince Imperial!" When the afternoon drive of the little fellow took place he was saluted by the guard as he left and returned to the palace, while a formidable escort of cavalry galloped after and preceded the carriage. It was all matter of parade, of state, and one of the principal sights of the city was this turnout of the Prince. As he grew older he was made more and more a show of. Dressed in his grenadier uniform, he accompanied the Emperor to races, reviews and public ceremonies. He was made to assist at dinners given in his name and the children belonging to the army, "Les Enfants de Troupe." Was tutored to rise and say, in the most dignified manner, a few words, which the next day were duly recorded with exclamations of wonder and praise in the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel*. In short, the attention of the people was constantly being called to him. He was taught to assume a grave air, which sat quaintly upon his baby face; was made to bow and wave his little hand with courtly grace, was restrained, remonstrated with, checked, until he assumed a grave and solemn air which caused people to remark, "What an extraordinary child—how quiet, how thoughtful, how precocious"—and the Parisian *badauds* grew to be fond and proud of this wonderful child, who, at an age when little boys twaddle and make dirt-pies, was already a "little man"—*un petit homme*.

The object of all this training, this public show, is evident. The Emperor wishes to interest the people in this child, to cause them to admire him. In short he makes much of him, that others may naturally do the same. He is well aware that to associate ceremony and state in the minds of the masses, with the very existence of the Prince, is to render him all the more important to them, is to accustom them to look upon him as a superior, an imperial being; a fact which may, even in case of reverse and exile, be of great service at some future date, vide his own case, where the memory of the First Great Emperor was so instrumental in foisting the Third. Of course it must strengthen the rule of NAPOLEON to make the people feel that it is to be carried on by this boy, who to their entire knowledge and satisfaction is being rendered so well fitted to govern. They learn, through the medium of the journals, that spite of all his state and his glory he is at times made to associate with boys of his own age, on terms of perfect equality, so that with a sense of his greatness may be mingled a knowledge of the fact that "a man's a man for a' that." Then he is advanced in grade, in his regiment, according to routine and length of service, and will be sent, as is publicly announced in France, to one of the military schools of the country, with his friends, young CONNEAU, the son of the Emperor's physician, and JEAN, the eldest son of the Duke of PERSIGNY, who at play completes the trio;—it being impressed upon the people that all this training must render the future sovereign of France a more than usually well-fitted person to govern.

For years this scheme has been carried out with the tenacity of purpose and concentration of will which mark the Emperor NAPOLEON'S character. He has rendered most things subservient to his well-known desire that his dynasty may be perpetuated. No wonder, then, that dismay should have seized upon himself and his adherents when they saw that precious life, that promise for the future, menaced by disease. They were aware that the death of the Prince would leave them with no definite object in view, with no hope of continuance of power, no cause for present labor, that future benefits might accrue. It would indeed be a case of "*apres moi le deluge*" for the Emperor NAPOLEON, were he to lose his heir now. He is not friendly to his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, the son of JEROME, who would in that case be the direct heir to the throne, unless the Empress bore another child, a fact said to be not likely, from the results of surgical operations which Her Majesty was some time since obliged to undergo. The recent quarrel between the Emperor and his cousin is a matter well known. Of course NAPOLEON III. would be averse to such a successor. They have never been on good terms, and are now enemies. Besides, the Emperor is aware that the French would never accept the rule of Prince NAPOLEON as Emperor. He may some time be called to the Presidency of a French Republic, but as Emperor he would not be popular. Any other heir to NAPOLEON III. the people of France would never allow to rule, so that the way would remain clear to the Orleans Princes, whom NAPOLEON fears and hates, not only as his rivals, but as the future opponents of the Prince Imperial.

All these things taken into consideration, the value of the life lately threatened becomes much enhanced, and one may readily understand the constant care and watchfulness bestowed upon it. In the Prince Imperial the Napoleonic party see the promise of a continuance of their power, and the Emperor knows the Prince to be, to a certain extent, the security for *his* reign. His chief purpose, his great aim and ambition are to pave the way for the future power and success of this child who shall render the name of NAPOLEON still more famous—who shall continue an empire which future generations shall pronounce infinitely greater than was that of CHARLEMAGNE or of CESAR. Endowed by nature with great advantages, the Prince Imperial seems worthy of all this parental solicitude, this ambitious scheming. He is a fine boy, handsome, of winning manners and remarkably intelligent. He possesses a good memory, and considerable application. Is affectionate, bold, and as a natural result of his surroundings and the deference paid to him, a little hasty in temper. The materials are there for a future Emperor, who shall be all and perhaps even more than his father may hope. It is not strange then that his illness should have so disturbed political circles in France. They value that life at its full price, and are aware of the probable consequences of its loss.

Canadian Affairs.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Canadian customs returns to June 30 of the present year, just issued, show that there was imported during the year merchandise valued at $44,500,000, of which $21,000,000 came from Great Britain and $19,500,000 from the United States. There is a falling off of $417,000 in customs receipts as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

In answer to an inquiry Hon. Mr. MACDONALD announced in the House to-day the intention of the government to enlarge all the canal system of Canada at the earliest possible moment that the financial condition of the provinces would allow it, for the purpose of attracting the trade of the Western States to Canada. He would not pledge the government to go on with the enlargement this year.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Repeal of the Secession Ordinance—The Members Petition President Johnson to Pardon Jeff. Davis and Gov. Clark.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The convention passed the ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, and repealing all the ordinances of the convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which the Legislature will act upon.

At an informal meeting of the delegates in their individual capacities, a memorial was presented expressed in eloquent terms, petitioning President JOHNSON to extend pardon to JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. CLARK, which was acquiesced in by all present.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Maj.-Gen. Wright at Galveston—Elton Burned—Movements of Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Star of the South*, from Philadelphia, and *Western Metropolis* and *Morning Star*, from New-York, have arrived.

Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, Commander of the Department of Texas, has arrived at Galveston. The pressure for appointments at Austin is very great.

Two cars containing seventy-two bales of cotton were burned, between Galveston and Houston, on the 14th. Loss $10,000 in specie.

Cotton active; sales 3,000 bales at 42c.@43c. Molasses (Louisiana) 65c. Sugar unchanged. Freights on cotton to New-York ¾ to 1⅛ cents.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Shutting up the Government Machine Shops—Selling off Old Property.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The government machine shops at Norfolk have been discontinued and the hands all discharged, by an order from Washington.

One hundred horses and fifty mules, the property of the government, will be sold at auction at Camp Hamilton, Aug. 28.

The expedition which left here Sunday night in search of the steamer *Effort*, said to have been stolen from New-York, has not returned, and has not been heard from.

From Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Richmond papers of this morning have been received.

The *Whig* says MARMADUKE JOHNSON has resigned the position to which he was so flatteringly elected a short time ago, of Commonwealth Attorney, in consequence of the fact that he is ineligible, according to the Governor's construction of the constitution. Having held a position in the Confederate service, he was thus obnoxious to the authorities.

The *Whig* commends his example as one worthy of emulation, and says there are others in other parts of the State who would do well to imitate the example.

The *Whig* has another article advocating the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, and urges the propriety of an extra session of the Legislature on the 1st of November, to give the people an opportunity of putting themselves right, and in full accord with the recommendation and feeling of the General Government on the subject of slavery before the meeting of Congress.

Close of the Spiritualist Trial.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Colchester spiritualist case was closed last evening, after the summing up of counsel on each side and a lucid charge by Judge HALL. The court then adjourned to this morning, when the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. HIBBARD applied for time to present questions of law on the following points:

First, constitutionality of the revenue law, imposing a fee for license; second, sufficiency of indictment; third, were the performances so public as to require a license; fourth, was the occupation of defendant in any sense a trade, business or profession requiring a license; fifth, constitutional questions respecting guarantee of freedom of religious belief.

The court granted three or four days, and more if required, for presentation of the questions technically.

Affairs in Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Gen. FREMONT, at the head of a company of Eastern men, is about to purchase an extensive tract of mineral lands in this State, with the view of erecting an establishment in this city for the manufacture of railroad iron.

The *Democrat's* (Lawrence) special says, that Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the superintendent of Butterfield's Overland Dispatch, has completed the arrangements for the transportation of freight from Lawrence to New-Mexico and Arizona, and will send coaches from Lawrence to Denver City, *via* Smoky Hill route, as soon as the Missouri and Pacific Railroad is completed.

The Government Commissioners to the grand Indian Council have arrived at Leavenworth.

Pennsylvania Politics—The Democratic State Convention—Sale of a Cotton Factory.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention are already here in considerable numbers. The impression gains here that the old incumbents for Auditor's and Surveyor-General's offices will be renominated. Mr. BARR, for Surveyor-General, comes very strongly enforced from the West, while ISAAC SLENKER, the old Auditor-General, is ready to accept a renomination, sanguine that he can succeed in being reelected on his merits as an officer.

The Harrisburgh cotton mills were sold to-day at public sale, to J. D. CAMERON, of this city, for $100,000.

The New-York State Sabbath-school Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The New-York State Sabbath-school Convention is holding its tenth annual convention in this city. There is a large attendance. The exercises are full of interest. The secretary's report shows the number of teachers in the State 62,983; scholars, 416,651; increase of teachers, 4,558; increase of scholars, 33,433; schools reported, 4,169.

It is the largest convention ever held in the city. Every county in the State was represented. Wilting Hall was densely packed at every session. The citizens of Syracuse and vicinity entertain not less than 2,000 delegates. The most intense enthusiasm is felt by all in attendance.

From Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The standing committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS presiding, closed its session to-day. The object of the meeting was to decide as to the manner and form of the report of the operations of the commission to be presented to the public.

We have been visited with a sudden cold snap, the thermometer ranging down among the fifties. Fires are burning in the parlors and rooms of the hotels, and the place looks quite winterish. Large numbers are leaving by the evening train.

Suspicious Characters Arrested—A Supposed Accomplice of Booth.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

A man named LEMOS, supposed to be an accomplice of BOOTH, the assassin, and a woman believed to be JANIE LIPPING, were arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday. Both are now in the military prison here. LEMOS is the man who was recently arrested at New-Haven, Conn., for robbery, but who subsequently escaped.

Odd Fellows.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have agreed to merge the two jurisdictions of this State, by a vote of 117 yeas against 27 nays.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Grand Encampment have agreed to report in favor of merging the two jurisdictions, by a vote of 47 ayes against 2 nays.

From New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The thermometer on the top of Mount Washington at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 28 degrees. The wind is west and very strong. The weather is clear, and ice has formed one half of an inch thick.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAST EVENING'S NEWS GLEANINGS.—A lager-bier keg fell from the second story of the brewery in Fifty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and, striking JOHN KERKER on the shoulder, broke his collar-bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and his injuries were pronounced mortal.... Yesterday afternoon, a piece of timber fell from Messrs. WEST, BRADLEY & CARY'S hoop-skirt manufactory, in Chambers-street, and struck WM. NESBITT on the nose. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and there attended by Dr. SABINE....A fire of unknown origin was extinguished by the police, at 10 o'clock last evening, in a stable at No. 17 Little Twelfth-street....Counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Troy, and spurious one dollar Treasury notes, were circulated last evening....Capt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, tendered his resignation yesterday, and it was accepted by the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police. The name of his successor has not been promulgated.....Fire-Marshal BAKER'S twenty-second semi-annual report to the Mayor and Common Council was received from the hands of the printer last evening.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Secretary GILDERSLEEVE supplies the following minutes of proceedings at the Commissioners' meeting yesterday: A communication from Mr. HENRY BEDES, asking that Hose Company No. 26 be placed in active service, was laid on the table. Mr. GEORGE GAINE, of Hose Company No. 24, sent in an offer to purchase the carriage now in use by his company, and the paper was referred to Commissioner BOOTH. On motion of Commissioner ENGS, the Secretary was instructed to notify Comptroller BRENNAN that certain articles which the Chief Engineer had reported to be encumbering the Corporation Yard are no longer required by the Fire Department, and that the board are prepared to dispose of the same; and it was further ordered that the Comptroller be requested to deposit with the City Chamberlan $50,000 on account of the appropriation for the Fire Department for the year 1865, subject to the drafts of the board on and after this date. After other unimportant business, the board adjourned.

COLLISIONS.—The steam-tug *Wm. Fletcher* came in contact yesterday afternoon with the tug *A. F. Willmarth*, striking the latter forward of the boiler, cutting her through and sinking her. At the same time the steamboat *City of New-York* ran into the schooner *Rosina*, lying at anchor off the Battery, carrying away her jib-boom and head-gear. She also ran alongside of a small sloop but did her no damage.

PERSONAL.—Lieut.-Col. STEWART, United States Engineers, left the city Tuesday, in the steamer *Empire City*, for Hilton Head, on temporary duty in Florida.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—A lady named AMELIA DECKER, residing in Dean-street, near Flatbush-avenue, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a dose of arsenic. Her situation being discovered in time, a physician was called in, and by application of the stomach-pump the poison was extracted. She was last evening in a fair way of recovery. Jealousy is alleged to have been the cause.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—PATRICK CROWELL, while walking through Park-avenue, near Hampden-street, on the evening of the 17th inst., was attacked by three ruffians and robbed of a silver watch worth $20 and $3 in money. He was so badly beaten that he was confined to his home for several days. No arrests have been made.

POLITICAL.—The three different Kings County Democratic General Committees are discussing the propriety of settling minor differences, and uniting in the support of one ticket this Fall, instead of running two or three, as at the last election. Meetings are soon to be held to compare notes.

Williamsburgh.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of JOSEPH COLEMAN, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Wilson-street, E. D., was entered at 3 A. M. yesterday, and robbed of a quantity of silverware...About the same time two men tried to get into the residence of Mr. ARIEL PATTERSON, No. 2 South Ninth-street, by means of a ladder, but an alarm was made and they ran away.. The stable of CHRISTIAN SWAB, corner of Graham-avenue and Wyckoff-street, was robbed last night of a set of harness, valued at $50.

SEIZURE OF WHISKY BY THE GOVERNMENT.—Two hundred barrels of whisky, lately arrived at the foot of South Fourth-street, E. D., and consigned to DUDLY P. ELY & Co., corner North Fourth and First streets, has been seized by United States Inspector MARLEY, for alleged non-payment of duty. The consignment came from Providence, R. I.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named JOSEPH PHISTER, employed at SCHNEIDEBECKER'S brewery, Sixteenth Ward, was yesterday severely injured by a keg of lager falling through the hoistway and striking him upon the back.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An infant named JACOB GRANT, whose parents reside in the rear of No. 99 North Sixth-street, E. D., died on Tuesday from scalds received from pulling a cup of hot coffee off the table.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a German, named JULIUS HELLER, a cutter in the employ of SAMUEL KROUSE, keeper of a clothing-store at No. 114 Newark-avenue, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. HELLER had been out during the evening, and returned home about 11 o'clock, and, upon being let in, proceeded to the basement, where a moment after two reports of a pistol were heard. Mr. KROUSE hurried down to the basement, and there found HELLER lying upon the floor, with blood flowing from his left breast, and a navy revolver lying by his side. He was conveyed to an upper room, and Dr. FEENY being called in, found that a ball had entered the breast about half an inch above the heart, passing out under the shoulder blade. One of the shots did not take effect. The injured man refused to assign any reason for the act, and expressed a regret that he did not succeed in terminating his existence. Last evening the physician expressed hopes of his recovery. On Tuesday HELLER remitted $200 to his friends in Germany, which he had just received from his employer. He is a single man, about 30 years of age, and was highly esteemed by his employer and others who were acquainted with him.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED AMONG THE STEVEDORES.—Tuesday morning, Chief of Police MCMANNUS, of Jersey City, having been applied to, sent a squad of twenty-five policemen to the tobacco warehouses, foot of North Fifth-street, to prevent, if possible, a threatened disturbance between Jersey City and New-York stevedores. It appears that the New-Jersey stevedores had been employed to stow cargo on board ship, but not understanding the business, their services were dispensed with, and a gang of men from New-York were employed. The discharged men threatened that they should not be allowed to go to work. The presence of the police prevented any breach of the peace.

THE GARBAGE AND VEGETABLE-DUMPING NUISANCE.—Some of the most prominent citizens of Jersey City have united in calling a public meeting, to be held at the City Hall on Thursday evening, of this week, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the further dumping of garbage and vegetable matter into the docks in the cove south of the city. The signers of the call say: "This subject demands the earnest consideration of every resident of the city, and nothing but an efficient means will prevent the breaking out of some pestilential disease, which in its ravages may be more direful than the cholera, which already threatens us."

A FOUNDLING.—On Monday night a female infant about six weeks old was found on the stoop of house No. 46 Essex-street, Jersey City. Upon being taken to the Almshouse, it was identified by a female inmate as belonging to ANN COOPER, a woman who has been separated from her husband for the past four years.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—A man named THOMAS CLAREMONT was arrested, and committed to the county jail, on Monday afternoon, on a charge of having stolen a horse, valued at $300, from WM. S. OGDEN, at East Newark. CLAREMONT was captured at Elizabeth, with the horse in his possession.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Am. Gold......	143¾	100	Mich. S.&N.I.R....	63
10,000	do.........s3	143⅝	200	do.	63¼
200	N. Y. Cen........s3	92¼	500	Cleve. & Pitts......	68½
100	do	92⅜	200	do...........s3	68¾
100	do	92½	300	Chi. & N. W........	27½
1200	Reading R........	103¼	100	do............	27⅝
300	Erie R........	85¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	61½
100	do..........s10	85¼	100	do............	61¾
600	do..........s3	85¼	100	Mil. & P. du C......	44½
100	P., Ft. W. & C......	94⅞	100	do............	45

Market very dull.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk; if I did other *Buchu* would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value; if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

AUG. 11, 1865. GEO. H. KEYSER.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[*Advertisement.*]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and FLAVORING EXTRACTS were submitted, years ago, to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

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INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
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DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Bicknell's Dysentery Syrup is purely vegetable and contains no opiate, and pleasant to take, and never fails to cure dysentery diarrhea, cholera morbus, &c. Excellent for children.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Park-row.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—All the latest and most elegant styles of wedding cards and note paper.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, reliable; depot No. 1 Barclay-st.; sold by all Druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRAGIN—HILL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Mr. Williams, HENRY A. CRAGIN and EMMA D., only daughter of Mrs. Sarah Hill, all of this city.

MCKINLEY—SQUIRES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, at Flushing, by Rev. William McAllister, CHARLES MCKINLEY, of Commerce, State of Michigan, and MARY E., daughter of Richard Squires, of the former place. No cards.

STRANG—REEVES.—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton, CHARLES E. STRANG, Jr., and SARAH, youngest daughter of James Reeves, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of her brother, Rev. A. G. Wylie, Duanesburgh, N. Y., Mrs. A. L. ALEXANDER, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ California and Texas papers please copy.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, SARAH, wife of Jarvis Brush, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 99 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BLISS.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of C. H. Hurd, Dr. ELA L. BLISS, aged 26 years, late Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

His remains will be taken to Plainfield, Ill., for interment.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, of tubercular consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JEROME B. DAVENPORT, aged 31 years and 6 months, much and deservedly regretted.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 221 Degraw-st.

FOOT.—At Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, THOS. J. FOOT, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 22, MARY ANN, wife of Halsted P. Fowler, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 108 Vanderbilt-av.

KETCHAM.—At Jericho, L. I., on 4th day, 8th month, 23d, JOHN KETCHAM, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Jericho, on 6th day, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Hicksville, L. I. R. R., on the arrival of the train leaving James-slip at 8 o'clock.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at No. 32 Tompkins-place, JAMES WILLIS LOW, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Friday morning's papers.

O'GORMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at Sands Point, Long Island, FLORENCE MARY, youngest daughter of Richard and Mary Ann O'Gorman.

She was interred at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, on the 23d inst.

PHELPS.—In Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, JONAS H. PHELPS, aged 56 years.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, after a lingering illness, ARTHUR W. ROBBINS, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 Fulton-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SHANNON.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, GEORGE W. SHANNON, in the 66th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

SCOTT.—At his residence, in West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23, THOMAS R. SCOTT, Esq., aged 55 years and 7 months. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn.

The funeral services will take place at his residence, corner of Clinton-av. and Hague-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TERHUNE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, STEPHEN TERHUNE, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Newark-av., Hudson City, N. J.

WHITEHEAD.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 23, ABRAM ZABRISKIE, youngest child of Aaron Pennington and Anna C. Whitehead, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 Fulton-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WARING.—At his residence, in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 21, GEORGE E. WARING, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, of cholera infantum, FANNIE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Henrietta Williams, aged 1 year and 15 days.

Funeral on Friday, Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of [illegible], Clark's Hill, Stamford. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. A. C. Wolf, the Consul of the United States at Basle, of the death, on the 26th day of June last, at Engelberg, Canton, of Mr. W. B. WEINBERGER, a resident of New-York, and Captain of Company I, Columbia Rifles, of New-York, in 1856. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1865.
CONTENTS:

SEPTEMBER,
With an illustration.
A TRIP TO BODIE BLUFF AND THE DEAD SEA OF THE WEST.—(*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Badgering the Badger—Bursting of a Cloud in the Cañon—Town of Mono—Lake Shore—Mono Lake.
LOVE IN A HOSPITAL.
MISS PINK'S FIRST SEASON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Miss Pink's Black Hair—The Object making an Impression—Miss Pink's Partners—The Tall Brother—The Concert—The Cloak Room—The Broad Belt—Only Harry Goodlack—Croquet.
SKETCHES OF SOCIAL LIFE IN CHINA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Bride and Bridgroom taking their Wedding Dinner—Bridal Sedan—Bride and Bridegroom worshiping the Tablets of his deceased Ancestors—Bride and Bridegroom drinking Samshu together—Charm to ward off Evil Spirits from a Bride—Shaving a Child's Head when One Month old—Child sitting on a Chair when Four Months old—Grasping Playthings when One Year old—Father teaching his Child to Worship—Passing through the Door.
TOM MALLORY'S REVENGE.
ANÆSTHESIA.
THE POND HOUSE.
MILFORT.
ARMADALE.—By WILKIE COLLINS.
CHAPTER XIII. Exit.
BOOK THE FOURTH.
CHAPTER I. Mrs. Milroy.
CHAPTER II. The Man is found.
ILLUSTRATION.—Mrs. Gwilt.
THE HELMSMAN.
STREET EDUCATION.
MARGARET BRONSON.
HANNAH FANTHORN'S SWEETHEART.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS.
BOOK THE FOURTH.
CHAPTER I. Setting Traps.
CHAPTER II. The Golden Dustman rises a little.
CHAPTER III. The Golden Dustman sinks again.
CHAPTER IV. A Runaway Match.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—In the Lock-Keeper's House.—The Wedding Dinner at Greenwich.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD FOGY.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20.

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HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU *is the Great Diuretic.* HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA *is the Great Blood Purifier.* Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY
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Almost invariably yield to the TONIC and INVIGORATING effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP or PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

Read the following from the
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D.:
DUNHAM, CANADA EAST, March 24, 1865.

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

supplies the Blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing strength and vigor into the whole system. A 32-page pamphlet sent free.

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Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.
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DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.
ONE GRAIN of Iodine to each fluid ounce of Water.
DISSOLVED WITHOUT A SOLVENT.
THE MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE KNOWN.

Invalids suffering from SCROFULA in all its forms, RHEUMATISM, or any CHRONIC DISEASE, should not fail to try this remedy. It has cured thousands where all other remedies have failed. Circulars sent free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

SUMMER COMPLAINT,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA, COLIC, SICK-HEADACHE, &C., &C.,
are immediately relieved by using
DR. APPLEBY'S
AFRICAN SPECIFIC.

The best recommendation we can give for this medicine, is that those who have once used it *always keep it in the house.*

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietor, Boston,
and by Druggists generally.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR FOR A SMALL BOTTLE OF HAIR-DYE, WHEN YOU CAN GET A BOTTLE FIVE TIMES AS LARGE, OF A BETTER DYE, FOR THE SAME MONEY.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR-DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair-oil. It is warranted not to injure the hair or skin. Manufactured by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. BARNES & CO., Park-row, and by J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

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From Fifty to One Thousand Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Purchasers of Dr. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY will please notice that the genuine article has the signature of R. GOODALE, M. D., upon the wrapper, and no other signature.
C. R. PARKER, Sole Agent, No. 75 Bleecker-st.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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No. 194 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK A MANUSCRIPT OF POEMS from the table at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning will confer a favor by addressing T. W. B., Room No. 287, at said place.

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FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

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$6,500—FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house and lot No. 68 Warren-st. The house is two and a half stories, with two-story extension; has gas and water, and is in excellent order. The lot is 32 feet front and rear, and 256 feet deep, laid out with peach and other fruit trees, with a grape arbor 75 feet; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE—Fronting on the turnpike road and running to tide-water, a pleasant residence, one quarter of a mile from a railroad depot; house contains 10 rooms; been built 8 years, and is in good order; stable for two horses and room for four carriages; plot of ground 73x357, with a good garden and plenty of shade and fruit trees. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

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FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 57th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 114TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., in the vicinity of good improvements. If sold in a few days they will be sold at a bargain. LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

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FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story high stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on 2d-av., near 48th-st., in first-rate order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, on Madison and 5th avs. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses and lots, on Murray Hill. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

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TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
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THREE LOFTS TO LET—ON READE-ST., between Church-st. and West Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A GENtleman wishes to rent a neatly furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, from Oct. 1 to the 1st of May next. The family is small and very careful. Address, stating terms, J. H. A., No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 3.

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ANY PERSON WHO FROM INDISPOSITION or disinclination wishes to give up housekeeping, can find an American family who wish to take a house and board the proprietor for the present. Address HOUSE, Station F, 3d-av. References exchanged.

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BOARD WANTED—GOOD BOARD AT REAsonable rates for a family of four adults. One large room and two small ones required; location between 15th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address BROOKLYN, Station D, Bible House.

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WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board for a gentleman and wife; private family preferred. State location and terms, which must be moderate. Address B. H., Box No. 4,878 Post-office.

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BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families, accommodations first class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1¼ hour. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, will remain open through the Autumn months. Parties returning from the Northern watering-places, and desiring to be within easy access of New-York, will find this an excellent location to spend the balance of the season. Communication by boats from Pier No. 2, North River, and New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.; time 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

GRAND ANNUAL HOP OF THE SEASON will take place at S. Laird's Mansion House, Long Branch, N. J., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1865.

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LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

STORK HOTEL, LIVERPOOL—CONtains upward of 88 bedrooms, drawing-rooms, &c.; ladies' coffee-room; billiard and smoking-rooms; is happily situated in a quiet and retired position, yet in the neighborhood of the principal streets, within three minutes' walk from the railway station, and ten from the pier-head. Every comfort and attendance from Mr. and Mrs. BALLARD, (late Thomas,) with moderate charges.

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$100 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN, A CLUSter diamond ring, with one stone missing. The above reward will be paid in addition to any advanced money, (if pledged,) by applying to S. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Depositor.

FOUND—ON 3D-AV., A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining a small amount of money, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. S. SIMMONS, No. 17 East 129th-st.

FOUND—ON THE 18TH INST., IN A 10TH-AV. horse-car, a POCKETBOOK, containing money and papers. F. S. FREESE, Allerton's Yards, West 40th-st.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

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No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
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Near WALL-ST.,
have ll all denominations of
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All Classes of
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LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

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Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

ENRIGUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on improved city property. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, the following bonds, viz.: $4,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds, Nos. 1,552, 1,553, 1,554 and 1,555, $1,000 each; also, $3,000 in U. S. 7 3-10 notes. Purchasers and others will please mark above numbers, and give notice to subscriber of any one offering them for sale.
THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 70 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.
2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $212,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.
3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his many friends, who so nobly done duty in his behalf on Monday afternoon last, at the fire, at his place. Through their exertions, under Divine Providence, he owes the saving of his hotel, for which he is truly grateful. He also wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public in general that there will be no break in the bill of fare, but that meals will be served promptly and regularly as heretofore as though no fire had occurred. Thankful for past favors he hopes for a continuance of the same.
M. M. VAN DYKE,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Catharine-slip, N. Y.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles; they only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

8,000 TO 9,000 FIRST QUALITY STEEL point railroad picks for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A PARTY HAVING EXtraordinary facilities in the China trade, where $50,000 can be advantageously used to large profits, desires a partner, active or silent. None but principals with the means need apply. References exchanged. Address, appointing interview, BANKER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—COAL AND TIMBER LANDS ON the Big Sandy river, Kentucky; 10,000 acres covered with the most desirable hard wood timber, and underlaid with the best bituminous coal. Is readily accessible by boats on the Big Sandy and tributaries, and only 140 miles from Cincinnati. Parties desirous of purchasing may apply by letter to T. R., Box No. 1,179 Post-office.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES
AT
ORIGINAL JACOBS'
407 BROADWAY N.Y.

PERSONAL.

IF P. V. LONERGAN, OF PORTAGE Villa, Wyoming County, State of New-York, or elsewhere in America, is still living, he is earnestly requested without delay to communicate with his sister, ELIZA KELLEY, formerly ELIZA LONERGAN, late of No. 14 Steven-st., Lisson Grove, in the County of Middlesex, London—now residing at No. 30 Frederick-st., Portland Town, in the aforesaid county.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.

For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the

Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Chnch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:

For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.

Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.

Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.

18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and

32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.—Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."
D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U.S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 1st of September for supplying ship chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats in this Collection District for the year ending June 30, 1866.

In pursuance of instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, these proposals will be made irrespective of quantities, and they will supersede all proposals made previously to this date.

Lists of articles required will be furnished on application to the office of the Superintendent of the Revenue Marine, No. 23 Pine-st. S. DRAPER, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the Southeastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE,
CONTENTS OF THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, NO. 131 WEST 14TH-ST.,
A FEW DOORS WEST OF 6TH-AV.,

will be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at Public Auction, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. The house has been furnished but four months, and is elegantly furnished throughout, consisting in part of superb Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Furniture in suite, Rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, Turkish Lounges and Chairs, Damask and Lace Curtains, French Plate Mirrors, Elegant Bronzes, Parian and Bisque Figures, Lava and Sevres China Vases and Ornaments, Historical and Landscape Paintings, &c.

MAGNIFICENT 7½-OCTAVE PIANO, FOUR ROUND CORNERS, ELABORATELY CARVED, STEINWAY, MAKERS.

Dining, Chamber and Nursery Furniture of all descriptions, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Spring and Hair Mattresses, 900 yards Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Sofa Beds, Chairs, Shades, Oval Mirrors, Silver Cutlery, Bohemian and French China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Purchasers will find men on the premises to cart, pack, or ship their goods, if desired.
H. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.
The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; pianos, pier mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, fancy goods, &c.

Also, at 1 P. M., bay mare, 14½ hands, sound and kind; buggy, wagon and harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a bay mare, pony built, eight years o'l, bob-tailed, sound and kind, and a good traveler.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONT OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, diana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-1awtoct26.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (XIth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of section 23 of "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended by the act of March 3, 1865, that the annual list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under said acts on the first day of May, 1865, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this district, that the duties and taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same at my office, No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, in the City of New-York, on and after the EIGHTEENTH DAY of AUGUST, 1865, until the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of AUGUST, 1865, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., each day. The assessments on said list include the taxes on incomes and licenses, and payments may be made at any time before said period.—Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.
MARSHAL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 34 Pine-st.
WM. M. BRUNDAGE,
FRANK BRUNDAGE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY existing under the firm of F. J. CONANT & BOLLES has expired by limitation. Either partner is authorized to close the outstanding business.
F. J. CONANT,
J. N. BOLLES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector. Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,

will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,

will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this selectt boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doorsfrom 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley." BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.

Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.

NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE—NO. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., established 1840. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Notice.—Pupils will be received at the reduced charges of the Summer term until Sept. 1 only.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 18th of September. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 36th-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY A FIRST-CLASS actress, in elocution, parlor and dramatic reading, acting and stage business. Address TEACHER, care of Theodore Ritter, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A LADY, NEARLY DEPRIVED OF fortune and friends, but not of refinement, energy or the strength of young womanhood, wishes a position as governess, teacher or housekeeper in the house of some gentleman, who will act as guardian and friend. Address MILDRED LAWTON, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY AS RESIDENT governess, capable of teaching German and music and to speak French; also an English resident governess, to teach English in all its branches. Apply on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 24 and 25, to Mrs. ST. SIMONS, Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school or family, in or near the city; has had experience in teaching, drawing and painting; English branches and rudiments of music; is a fine vocalist. Address B. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, in Western Va., a lady to teach vocal and instrumental music, and to assist if necessary in the English branches; must be an accomplished vocalist. Address, stating age, reference, &c., H. J. K., Washington, Penn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to a lady intending to go abroad, or as governess to young children; salary no object; good references given and required. Address, for one week, V. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction in English, music and French, (which language she speaks fluently,) desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in this city. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 23
ETNA	SATURDAY	Aug. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 2

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY......Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1..........NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE.

The new and splendid steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 25th of August at noon,

The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN. Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, and the MONTEREY, W. G. FURBER, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.

ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.

The favorite and very fast steamship GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, AT THREE P. M.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships

VICKSBURGH	Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA	Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER	Capt. ROSE.

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

The steamship KALORAMA will sail from Pier No. 23 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
DIRECT.

The new and fast steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. MERYMAN, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.
STAR LINE,
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States Mail Steamships

AMERICA	LINDT
CONSTITUTION	GREENMANN
NEVADA	CARPENTER
IDAHO	HOLMES

THE AMERICA Will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.

For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow Wednesday, Aug. 30. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

AMERICA	LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA	CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO	HOLMES, Commander.

The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON. No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage..........$35

The new and fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.

Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 31. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Freights reduced. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The R. R. CUYLER follows on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency. F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.

Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE PELOUBET ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.

Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1	$600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3	375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5	225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150 and $180; 4-oct	125
Single reed, 5-octave, $120 and $150; 4-octave	100

Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS —Warranted in every respect. No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS', NO. 726 BROADWAY, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $185.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

J. BEVAN BRAITHWAITE, AN APPROVED Minister of the Society of Friends, from England, has appointed a meeting for Divine worship, to be held at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, at the meeting-house in East 20th-st., opposite Gramercy-park, which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,

No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.

The very laughable Pantomime of Monsieur

DUCHALUMEAU.

Previous to Pantomime,

FIGHTING GLADIATORS BY THE TALLEEN BROTHERS AND THE NICOLO TROUPE.

FANCY AND COMIC DANCES by Miss E. SHELL, Miss DAVENPORT and Master TIMOTHY.

W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

THE FEARLESS YOUTH—YOUNG NICOLO, ON THE PERILEUSE FLYING-TRAPEZE.

THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,

MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.

NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.

THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

BLITZ' NEW HALL,

720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

EVERY EVENING.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES THIS WEEK.

IMMENSE APPLAUSE NIGHTLY.

Hall filled each evening with the beauty and fashion of the city. SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., THE FAVORITE MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST, with his troupe of one hundred learned CANARY BIRDS.

Admission, Parquet 75c.; Dress Circle 50c., Balcony; children 25c.

Grand matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

ADOO! ADOO! ARTEMUS WARD'S
FAREWELL NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK,

Commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1865, AT IRVING HALL, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Entirely New Mormon Entertainment with some cheerful new stories and New Scenic Illustrations and Music.

Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack and Sing Sing.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. R. VAN VALKENBURGH, will leave from foot of Christopher-st. every afternoon at 3¾ o'clock; 30th-st., 3:55; Yonkers, 4¾; Hastings, 5:05; Dobbs' Ferry, 5¼; Nyack, 6; Sing Sing, 6¼; Haverstraw, 6¾. Returning, will leave Haverstraw, (lower landing,) every morning, at 6¼; Sing Sing, 6¾; Nyack, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7¾; Hastings, 8; Yonkers, 8¼; 30th-st., 9:05; Christopher-st., 9¼.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M.; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

PACIFIC LODGE, NO. 233, F. & A. M.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

The excursion of the above Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, Aug. 25. The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Harlem at 6½; 8th-st. at 7¼; Peck-slip at 7¾; Murray-st. at 8¼, and 14th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will proceed to West Point for a day's recreation, returning in proper season. Tickets—price $3—may be obtained from Brs. Costello, Valentine and McGowan, (of the committee.) JAMES HYDE, Secretary.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 9 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

PURE GROUND BONE-DUST FROM A. FISHER & BROTHER. Price $45 per 2,000 pounds. Fertilizers of all kinds. R. H. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1865.

Last night but two of the DISTINGUISHED YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT, who has achieved an eminence by his masterly and faultless Hibernian impersonations, that has never been surpassed on either side of the Atlantic.

The engagement which is now drawing to a close has been the MOST BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT ever played by any artist in this country.

This evening, by special request, Mr. BRYANT will appear, for the last time this season, in his great characters of

TIM O'BRIEN
IN
THE IRISH EMIGRANT
AND
HANDY ANDY.

FRIDAY—Benefit and last night but one of MR. DAN BRYANT, when he will appear for the first time as GERALD PEPPER, in Lover's celebrated drama of THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS, AND HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager..........GEORGE WOOD.

Grand engagement of MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN, limited to (23) twenty-three performances, beyond which it cannot be prolonged, will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 28.

HENRY VIII. AND JEALOUS WIFE.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY, (only time,)
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
HAMLET.

Few if any of the plays can be repeated more than a second time.

Box office open between 8 and 4 o'clock daily when every facility will be given to secure seats for each representation.

Prices—same as other first-class theatres.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN CONTRALTO,

pupil of Madame E. Seguin, begs to announce her FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN HER NATIVE CITY, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, and at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Aug. 28.

MME. ANNA BISHOP, the great prima donna, has kindly consented to appear on both occasions; also, MR. CHARLES LASCELLES, the celebrated Comic and Descriptive Vocalist. Other eminent artists will appear. Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, 1865.

BENEFIT, and last night but one of MR. DAN BRYANT, when he will appear, for the first time, as GERALD PEPPER, in Lover's celebrated drama of THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS and also as HANDY ANDY.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

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SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, contains a brilliant display of Fall fashions, a fine steel engraving of Mount Tom, portrait of Gen. Meade; new music, "Grand Festival March," by Charles Fradel; an original and splendid poem by George W. Bungay, illustrated; the continuation of Miss Virginia Townsend's splendid story, "Ruth Dexter's Better Days;" also "The Minister's Wife," by Anna Raymond, and other stories; also household matters, architectural designs, and many other literary novelties, with our usual one dollar's worth of full-sized patterns, etc., etc., all for twenty-five cents, yearly $3, with a valuable premium, universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine. Single copies, as specimens, mailed free, on receipt of 25 cents. Back numbers 10 cents. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Alderman Michael Norton Imprisoned at the Eighth Ward Police-station.

Mr. John Sedgwick and the Commissioners Have a Pleasant Tilt.

The Police Commissioners Resolved to Preserve the Public Peace or Perish in the Attempt.

The Secretary of State and Other Distinguished Visitors Attend the Trials.

Subscriptions for the Widow of the Murdered Policeman, Thos. Walker.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray.

Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

Trials were few in number, but of more than ordinary importance. The actual number of complaints was seventy-eight. The attendance, however, was nearly as great as when the number of trials has been double that of this day. Among the distinguished visitors were Messrs. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State; JAMES M. TUTHILL, School Commissioner for the Fifth Ward; WILLIAM R. STEWART, of the Board of Supervisors, and Rev. Dr. HOGE. The morning session of the board yielded several noteworthy trials, in which policemen were complainants against policemen; but the afternoon session, when civilians appeared against officers, was prolific of entertainment, as usual. It was clear that there was fun brewing when, punctually at 2 o'clock, the classic head of JOHN SEDGWICK was seen above the multitude at the threshold of the trial chamber; and when President ACTON called up the complaint against Sergt. ROBERT P. SCHOFIELD, of the Eighth Precinct, for thrusting

ALDERMAN MICHAEL NORTON INTO A CELL,

at the Wooster-street Police-station, and Mr. SEDGWICK took position at the bar as counsel, expectation stood on tiptoe. Alderman NORTON did not appear in person, his counsel not having deemed it prudent to produce him; but in his stead, Mr. JOHN COX, of No. 13 Renwick-street, Clerk of Washington Market, put in an appearance, and made affidavit that at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 30th of July, Roundsman RAY apprehended himself and Alderman NORTON, and took them to the Eighth Precinct Police-station, where they were committed by Sergt. SCHOFIELD. The deponent further added that they were taken thence, later in the morning, to Jefferson Market Police Court, and there released by Justice LEDWITH, who administered a rebuke to Sergt. SCHOFIELD for imprisoning a member of our illustrious Board of Aldermen. It appears that Alderman NORTON and Mr. COX were standing on a street corner in the Eighth Ward, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and that Roundsman RAY, in pursuance of his duties as a policeman, bade them "move on." It appears, moreover, from Roundsman RAY's testimony, that Alderman NORTON inelegantly informed the officer that he would be "G—— d——d if he would leave the spot where he stood," at the same time making other ill-advised remarks, to which no self-respecting policeman could for a moment listen. Upon which the officer, obeying instructions that every policeman receives from his superior officer, took Alderman NORTON into custody, and rapped for his side-partner to fly to his aid and apprehend Alderman NORTON's companion. The officers—RAY and G. W. BARKER—then escorted Alderman NORTON and Mr. COX to the Wooster-street Police-station, and there reported that they had been guilty of disorderly conduct, and informed the sergeant in charge that they had "taken the prisoners to be common loafers." Under the charge, Sergt. SCHOFIELD had no option, but was required by police regulations to incarcerate Mr. COX and Alderman NORTON. In prosecuting the complaint against Sergt. SCHOFIELD, Mr. SEDGWICK desired to establish the point that policemen must give civilians timely and sufficient warning; and this, he held, had not been given his clients. But unluckily for Mr. SEDGWICK's point, which the commissioners conceded, the officers were able to show that Alderman NORTON and Mr. COX spent nearly half an hour at or near the corner where the arrest was made, and that NORTON had impolitely told Roundsman RAY that if a gang of thieves or a number of colored men had congregated there, he would have passed by without observing them. Mr. SEDGWICK doubted the commissioners' right to compel peaceable civilians to move from a sidewalk, and he added, "If you want the disorderly classes to obey the law, you must give them opportunity, or there will surely be revolt." Mr. SEDGWICK was not disposed to clog the wheels of the Metropolitan Police machine, but he believed the machine to have been out of gear in the case of his clients' arrest. Mr. ACTON replied that

THE COMMISSIONERS SUSTAIN THEIR OFFICERS,

who had acted under one of Superintendent KENNEDY's general orders. The Eighth Ward, Mr. ACTON continues, is notoriously a Pandemonium of thieves and prostitutes and murderers, and I understand that Alderman MICHAEL NORTON has taken it upon himself to become the champion of these desperate and dangerous classes; if such is the case, we of the Metropolitan Police Board desire to know it. No man can with safety walk through the Eighth Ward after nightfall, strong as our police force is in that worst of all sinks of iniquity—the worst on the face of the globe—more dangerous even than God-forsaken East Houston-street. You see, Mr. SEDGWICK, the condition of this city at the present time—our police courts daily filled with highway robbers; our firemen turning out at midnight expressly to engage in brutal and sanguinary riots, and our policemen murdered while in the discharge of their duty. We intend to stand by our officers. The Eighth is an unsafe ward, populated by the self-same outlaws that have murdered so many of our subordinates. We will break up these gangs of thieves and murderers, or we will perish in the attempt; and to do this we must see to it that they do not congregate in formidable numbers at night. Hence we have instructed our officers to keep their corners clear; and no good citizen, be he Mayor or Alderman, will for a moment tarry when our officers bid him "move on." Mr. MCMURRAY—"The Police Board have unanimously resolved to pursue and break up these gangs, and if citizens will not sustain us they must find other men to fill our chairs."

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST DOORMAN CHAS. EBLING,

of the Seventeenth Precinct, was the sole case of the day wherein an officer was shown to have been grossly wrong. The complainant was Mr. OWEN MCMAHON, of No. 181 Avenue A, stone-cutter, who, on the night of the 10th inst., had been imprisoned in the Fifth-street Police-station, and there held as a witness, and who charged that because he had accidentally broken the iron door of his cell, Doorman CHARLES EBLING had clubbed him within the cell, drawing, he said, about a pint of blood.

Mr. ACTON—EBLING, you have no right to club a man in a cell. Club a man if you are fighting with him.

Other officers testified that MCMAHON had been arrested for intoxication, and Mr. MCMURRAY was glad to hear that the present complainant had been incarcerated for a crime and not as a witness. Next came a case wherein

THE OFFICER WAS RIGHT.

Mr. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, of No. 155 Leonard-street, grocer, preferred complaint against Policeman PATRICK SHORT, of the Sixth Precinct, alleging that on the morning of the 14th inst., that officer clubbed him from the sidewalk in Leonard-street. Officer SHORT introduced testimony showing that he had been ordered to disperse a crowd near the police station, and that SULLIVAN, saying that he had a right as indefeasible to the sidewalk as that of any policeman, had resisted. The Commissioners dismissed this complaint, and next attended to the case of

PATROLMAN PETER O'SHAUGHNESSY,

who had stood talking with a civilian twenty-two minutes, and who might have taken all this time, Mr. ACTON thought, to give the civilian his name. This, Mr. MCMURRAY thought, was in imitation of the exceedingly urbane Gov. BOUCK, who is said once to have devoted ten minutes to making a polite bow. Officer O'SHAUGHNESSY informed the board that he was speaking upon matters pertaining to the Police Department, and the board informed Officer O'SHAUGHNESSY, in turn, that if any civilian desired more than two minutes' conversation, it was the officer's duty to send him to talk with the officer in command at the station-house. This third of an hour lost in conversation probably puts a stamp on Officer O'SHAUGHNESSY's papers, or, in other words, will subject him to a fine of perhaps one day. An interesting case was one touching

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. GEORGE P. GOTT, Treasurer MCMURRAY's bookkeeper, preferred complaint against Sergeant JEREMIAH T. BROOKS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, alleging that he had taken usurious rates in discounting a bill for $80, which MARTIN NIEPOTH, a discharged policeman, had held against the Police Department. Sergt. BROOKS explained that NIEPOTH desired him to cash his bill, and offered $5 in payment for that service; the Sergeant, however, declined to accept the proffered $5, and counted out the face of NIEPOTH's bill, and NIEPOTH tossed out a $5 note and departed from the station-house. Mr. GOTT also appeared against Policeman JAMES BARR, of the Fourth Precinct, charging that that officer had tendered him $10 as a consideration for cashing his bill against the Treasurer. Mr. MCMURRAY informed these officers that he had caused the present complaints to be brought against them, so that he might make it known to the police force that he would honor no order, check, or other paper demanding a policeman's salary, when presented by a third person, it being his intention and practice to pay the officers of the force personally, and to require every man to affix his own signature to the pay-rolls. Mr. ACTON—"Live within your income. We want no Ketchum transactions in the Police Department; if you wish to get checks discounted, go down among the thieves of Wall-street!"

VIGILANT PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

On the night of the 12th inst., Mr. A. B. BANCKMAN's silk lace establishment, at No. 103 Franklin-street, was entered by a burglar, who stole $600 worth of silk lace. Mr. GREENSMITH, lace-maker, who is employed by Mr. BANCKMAN, and sleeps at No. 103 Franklin-street, saw the burglar departing from the building with a valise in his hand, and suspecting something wrong, pursued and catechised the fellow, but could learn nothing satisfactory, and thereupon summoned private watchman QUIRK. GREENSMITH and QUIRK then accompanied the burglar through Franklin, Church, and White-streets, and on reaching the latter street the burglar fled, and an alarm was raised, but neither Officer O'ROURK, Officer CALHOUN, Officer SEE, nor Officer REGAN—through all of whose posts GREENSMITH and QUIRK had accompanied the burglar—could be found. Hence the complaint before the Police Commissioners. It was shown that girls who are employed by Mr. GILSON, of the International Hotel, sleep in the building where the burglary was committed, that there is a long entry which is always open, and that ordinarily a policeman would have no reason to suspect any person that might come therefrom with a valise in hand. It was shown that the police could not readily have discovered the burglary, and that Policemen O'ROURK, SEE, REGAN, and CALHOUN were properly patrolling their respective posts, at the time when GREENSMITH and QUIRK shouted for them. Mr. ACTON—"It does not appear that our officers have been in fault; but I would advise you, QUIRK, to resign as private watchman; for if you were a member of our force we should break you."

LITERATURE SENDS A REPRESENTATIVE TO TRIAL CHAMBER.

Mr. RICHARD J. SMITH, of No. 296 Third-avenue, a gentleman of letters, complained that on the 3d of August, while in Cooper Institute reading-room, Officer JOHN B. SUTHERLAND, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had been detailed at that hall of learning, arrested him without cause, in retaliation for remarks that he had made, and insulted him while on the way to the police station. Mr. SMITH was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and thence by Justice LEDWITH committed to the Tombs. The officer, in defence, presented the following paper: "The keeper of the City Prison and Bridewell will receive and safely keep for examination by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the body of RICHARD SMITH, for disorderly conduct; supposed to be insane. New-York, Aug. 4, 1865. Officer SUTHERLAND. THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Police Justice." The Commissioners having listened respectfully to Mr. SMITH, read this paper, and dismissed the complaint.

A DEAD MAN IN COURT.

Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, of No. 51 Union-street, Brooklyn, appeared against Policeman FRANK FINERTY, alleging that at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, the officer clubbed him dead. Mr. ACTON thought it a modern resurrection that had enabled Mr. JOHNSON to make this complaint. Mr. JOHNSON said that a misunderstanding had existed between himself and the officer, whose cousin he had married. On the evening of the clubbing he had spoken to the officer the first time in a year, and the officer had replied by inviting him to osculate his person, but he had declined the invitation, and hence the clubbing. The officer, in defence, said that JOHNSON had threatened his life, and on the night in question was prowling about on his (the officer's) beat, in a suspicious manner. The officer desired to know JOHNSON's business, when JOHNSON seized him, and he used his baton in self-defence. Officer FINERTY also alleges that JOHNSON was in liquor at the time of the difficulty. Mr. ACTON—"Mr. JOHNSON, you would do better to get home earlier, if possible."

Subscription for the Widow of Policeman Thomas Walker.

Seldom, if ever, has a worthier officer or better citizen fallen. The murdered policeman, THOMAS WALKER, we hear from his old comrades of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was a model officer and good man, always faithful and vigilant; and it was because of his superior qualities that he was selected for the perilous duty in which he perished. An ostentatious funeral was given him, it is true; but it cost the public nothing, the officer's brethren of the Twenty-ninth Precinct having cheerfully borne the entire expenses of the obsequies. Therefore the New-York TIMES has proposed that the public be permitted to contribute to a fund for the benefit of Policeman WALKER's widow and child, so that they may feel that they have something whereon to depend beyond the annuity of $150—the highest sum that the Police Life Insurance Fund guarantees. Commissioner MCMURRAY has volunteered to become custodian of any contributions that may be made. Yesterday Mr. S. FRENCH, of No. 443 West Twenty-second-street, sent in to the Treasurer, through Sergt. M. E. BRUSH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, a five-dollar bank-note, and on Monday Mr. MCMURRAY received a letter from a citizen, whose name does not appear, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Police Commissioners, Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, Mulberry-street:

GENTLEMEN: As the New-York TIMES refers to you to send subscriptions for the benefit of Mrs. WALKER, wife of the brave and vigilant officer murdered in Seventeenth-street, I hereby inclose $2, all the money I can possibly spare just now, as my tribute for his noble defence of our city's reputation.

AN ADOPTED CITIZEN, WHO IS IN FAVOR OF THE POLICE PUTTING DOWN ROWDIES.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE ST. NICHOLAS ROBBERY—GLADWIN ADMITS FORGING THE NAME OF TROWBRIDGE.

Yesterday GEORGE GLADWIN, who is charged with forging the name of H. TROWBRIDGT, to a draft on the Manhattan Company for $3,966 76, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday. Mr. JOSEPH E. MINOR, salesman in the store of THOMAS KILPATRICK, No. 205 Broadway, of whom GLADWIN purchased a large amount of jewelry, giving in payment therefor the forged draft, preferred a complaint of forgery against the prisoner. Mr. HENRY TROWBRIDGE, of the firm of H. TROWBRIDGE & SONS, doing business in New-Haven, testified that the indorsement of "H. TROWBRIDGE," on the back of the check was a forgery, and was not written by himself nor any member of his firm.

Capt. JOURDAN testified that GLADWIN admitted having committed the forgery, and the examination closed. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

No action has yet been taken against the prisoner for abstracting the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad bonds from the safe of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and forging the name of AARON SMITH.

ROBBING A SEGAR-STORE.

Captain WARLOW, and Officers DOYLE and CONNOR, of the First Precinct, yesterday arrested five boys, named Timothy Ash, Timothy O'Toole, Patrick Barry, John Greenwood and Florence McCarthy, ranging from nine to thirteen years of age, on a charge of entering the segar-store of Messrs. STEVENS & CRONYN, No. 30 Broad-street, on Sunday last, and stealing therefrom $202 worth of goods. The young thieves attempted to escape from the officers by getting under Pier No. 10 East River, and afterward plunging into the river and trying to swim beyond the reach of their pursuers. A small boat was sent out, the boys secured, brought ashore, and subsequently committed by Justice HOGAN. A portion of the stolen goods were found in their possession, and the remainder was lost in the river.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ARREST OF A BIGAMIST—HE HAS FOUR WIVES.

HIRAM KENNEY was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH yesterday on a charge of bigamy. The accused, who lives at No. 392 West Twenty-seventh street, is said to have four wives. From the evidence taken it appears that on the 19th of November, 1850, KENNEY was married to MARY LOUISA SMITH, at the M. E. Church in West Thirtieth-street, by Rev. Mr. BEACH. Before the death of his first wife, the accused married a young lady living in Mount Pleasant, N. J., and at a later period married a third young lady. KENNEY, not satisfied with his diversified matrimonial experience, on the 19th of November married a fourth wife, in the person of Mrs. EMMA JANE DEPUGH, living at No. 324 Ninth-avenue. He was not only married on the anniversary of his first marriage, but in the same church, Rev. J. B. HAGANY officiating. His first wife is married again, and the last one appears as complainant—his other two wives appearing as witnesses against KENNEY. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN—DOMESTIC INFIDELITY THE INCENTIVE.

Yesterday Coroner GOVER held an inquest on the body of Mrs. MARY HUGHES, who committed suicide by taking poison. It appears that in January last deceased married JOHN A. HUGHES, and for a time lived happily with him. After a time HUGHES became jealous, and charged his wife with inconstancy. She denied the charge, and said that she would destroy herself if he persisted in his unnatural conduct. On Tuesday Mrs. HUGHES visited a friend in the Fifth-avenue and returned home in the evening, a short time after which she swallowed a quantity of creosote, and died yesterday morning. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was 18 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

BOY DROWNED ON A DANGEROUS PIER.

Yesterday, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of AUGUST ROSS, six years of age, who was drowned on Monday last by falling through a hole in the pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by falling through a large hole in the dock at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, on Monday, 21st August, 1865, and that we further censure the owners and lessees of the said dock for allowing the said dock to be in a very dangerous condition, it being unsafe for men or beast to go upon."

THE INQUEST IN THE WATSON CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the morning issue of your paper, under the head of Williamsburgh items, is a report of the inquest in the Watson case. It contains several errors, which you will please correct. The inquest was held merely to ascertain the fact if the druggist had made a mistake in compounding my prescription. I am not implicated in the matter in any manner, shape or form, and as no one supposed that I was until the exceedingly incorrect (in that respect) report of your reporter appeared this morning.

JOHN A. BRADY, M. D.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Thirteen Thousand Dollars Worth of Diamonds and Silver-Ware Stolen.

ARREST OF THE ROBBERS.

On the night of the 16th instant, the silver-were manufactory of Mr. FRANCIS W. COOPER, corner of Macdougal and Amity streets, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $13,000 worth of jewelry and silverware. On the night in question Mr. COOPER closed his manufactory at 6 o'clock, but returned at 9 o'clock in the evening, bringing with him a large watch-dog, which he left in his place as a precautionary measure against thieves. Before he went home, Mr. COOPER noticed a person watching the premises, who had visited his place on pretence of purchasing goods. Mr. COOPER, however, thought but little of the matter at the time. On entering his manufactory the next morning, the circumstance was brought to his mind, by discovering that his premises had been entered by burglars, his two safes opened and robbed of diamond jewelry and silver-ware, valued at $13,250. The watch dog lay dead on the floor, having been killed with strychnine which the thieves had administered to him. The room was in a disordered condition, the boxes and papers which had contained the goods being strewed over the floor. The robbery was immediately reported to the detective police and to Capt. JOURDAN of the 6th Precinct Police. Detective ELDER and Capt. JOURDAN obtained a description of the man who was near his place on the night of the burglary, from Mr. COOPER. The officers were also informed that about a month ago the man called on him, and said he wished to sell a hundred ounces of silver which he had brought from California. Mr. COOPER said that he was not in the habit of buying goods from strangers, but if he would bring a specimen of the silver he would look at it. The man left, but returned in about two weeks, when he said that he would not sell the silver, but wished to get some goods made up from it, and asked to look at some samples. Mr. COOPER opened his safe, and exhibited some fine goods to the stranger, when the latter said that he would have his wife look at them before ordering any goods. He then left, and was not seen again until the evening of the 16th inst. From the description of the man given by Mr. COOPER, Detective ELDER and Capt. JOURDAN became satisfied that the burglar was an old offender named DAVID BARTLETT. In company with Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, the officers succeeded in arresting BARTLETT in company with a young man named WM. COLEMAN. CATHARINE MALOY, a little girl living at No. 117 Amity-street, and a boy named EDWARD O'FAILE, identified the prisoners, and said that they saw them at the side entrance of Mr. COOPER's manufactory on the night of the burglary, attempting to open the door. The girl asked the men what they wanted, when BARTLETT said they were waiting for a man to come down stairs. On going into the building she could find no man, and when she came down stairs the men moved away, saying they would wait for him round the corner. She then left, but in a short time heard the dog bark, and saw the gleam of a light in Mr. COOPER's place.

Yesterday the accused were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and committed for trial. On their examination both of the prisoners refused to answer any questions except as to their names and ages. BARTLETT, who appeared to have had some experience in Police Courts, said he wanted to consult a lawyer before answering any questions. He told Capt. JOURDAN that he had promised to let him have counsel, when the latter replied that he had more important business than finding counsel for the prisoners. BARTLETT said that on a former occasion he answered some questions at Jefferson Market and was committed to the Tombs without further examination or having the advice of a lawyer. He did not appear to be any more fortunate yesterday, the Justice considering the testimony sufficient to hold the accused for trial. BARTLETT is an old and notorious burglar, about 45 years of age, who has done much service in various State prisons. One officer says that he has served eighteen years and six months in the States of New-York and Massachusetts. COLEMAN is a good-looking young man of about 22, and was born in Connecticut. None of the stolen property has been recovered. The officers deserve much credit for arresting the accused upon the slight information placed in their possession.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

Decision of Justice Ledwith in the Cases of Brown and Lyons.

THE GIRL LYONS DISCHARGED, AND BROWN HELD FOR FUTURE ACTION.

Yesterday afternoon GENEVIEVE LYONS and CHAS. BROWN, charged with being implicated in the robbery of the Phenix Bank by the teller, JENKINS, were again arraigned before Justice LEDWITH. Judge STUART, counsel for the accused, and Mr. MCKEON, for the bank, were present.

DECISION OF JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Justice LEDWITH, on taking his seat on the bench, rendered the following decision:

The defendants, LYONS and BROWN, were arrested pursuant to sections 61, 62 and 63 of article 5, of title 3, of chapter 1, of the fourth part of the Revised Statutes, and are sought to be held more particularly under the provisions of the 63d section, which provides that every person who shall by or in any way receive any money, goods, right of action, or any valuable security, or effects whatever, knowing the same to have been embezzled, taken or secreted, contrary to the provisions of the two last sections, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner, and to the same extent as therein prescribed upon a conviction for such embezzlement.

In order, therefore, to warrant the holding of the defendant, it must be proved:

1. That a larceny of certain specified property was committed.

2. That the identical property was received by the defendants, with a knowledge of the way and manner by which it was obtained by the party from whom received.

The larceny and receipt of the property must be positively shown; while the guilty knowledge may be inferred from all the surrounding facts and circumstances. Before proceeding with the examination of the testimony, my first duty is to dispose of the motion of defendant's counsel, to "strike from the record the admissions and statements of the prisoner JENKINS, made in the absence of the prisoners, LYONS and BROWN, and never assented to or concurred in by them." After a careful analysis of the authorities presented in support of and against the motion, I am only strengthened in the opinion that such admissions and statements are inadmissible, and must therefore be stricken from the record. While larceny from the bank may be proven technically by the testimony of PARKER, the cashier, independent of the admissions of JENKINS, I am unable from a thorough examination of the testimony to discover the slightest evidence connecting the defendant LYONS with the receipt of the stolen property, or showing a knowledge by her of the manner in which the prisoner JENKINS obtained the money given by him to her.

There are, however, some circumstances in the case which do not warrant the same conclusion, as to complicity and guilty knowledge, in reference to the defendant BROWN. I therefore discharge the prisoner LYONS, and hold the prisoner BROWN for future action.

When the decision was rendered, Judge STUART said he would move for a writ of certiorari, to have the proceedings reviewed by the Supreme Court, in order to obtain the discharge of BROWN.

The girl LYONS was then discharged from custody, and having obtained the keys of her apartments in Bleecker-street, which had been taken possession of by the police, she left the court-room in the company of her friends.

A Singular Case—The Exploits of an Aged Female Imposter.

An account was given a couple of days since of the finding of a respectable-appearing old woman wandering the streets of Jersey City in an apparently deranged state of mind; that she was taken to the Almshouse Hospital, and on the following morning (Saturday) appeared quite rational. She gave her name as MARGARET HARTLEY, a resident of Springfield, Ill., and stated that she had been robbed of $200 in money, a check for $400, and her baggage checks, after having been drugged. It now appears that the old woman, who is of good address and intelligent, is an imposter, and a successful actor in that line of business. About ten days since she played the drugged and robbed game in Boston, and considerable sympathy was manifested by citizens who heard her story. The case coming under the notice of a gentleman named PRIESTLY, he took a great interest in the old woman, and fearing that she might again be robbed, came on with her to New-York, expending for her in clothing and otherwise about $60. After arriving in New-York, Mr. PRIESTLY consulted with Messrs. CORLIERS & TIFFT, commission merchants, No. 32 Dey-street, (with whom he had business relations,) as to the best mode of sending Mrs. HARTLEY to her friends in Illinois. These gentlemen also took great interest in the matter, furnished her with money, paid her fair to Springfield, Ill., procured a double berth for the entire trip, supplied her with provisions and delicacies sufficient for the journey, and supposed that the old woman had arrived home among her friends until apprised to the contrary, by the publication of the article in the papers, Mr. TIFFT went to the Almshouse in Jersey City yesterday, when the above facts were made known. The woman attempted to explain the matter by saying that she had remained for the purpose of endeavoring to recover her baggage. This story of course was a fabrication, and the woman, whose story had created considerable interest and was likely to result favorably in a pecuniary point, was required to take a sudden departure. Mrs. HARTLEY is between sixty and sixty-four years of age, slim built, five feet seven or eight inches in height; long features, face very much wrinkled, very lady-like in her deportment and apparently well educated.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVES VS. ATLANTICS.—The first match between the Active Club, of New-York, and the champion Atlantics took place at Hoboken yesterday, in the presence of the most numerous assemblage of spectators seen at Hoboken since the first Mutual and Atlantic game, considerable interest being taken in the contest. The Actives had out their strongest team, and were in fine trim for play. The Atlantics, however, were minus the services of PEARCE, PRATT and SID. SMITH, their catcher, pitcher and right fielder, two of them being sick and the others in Philadelphia. They had good substitutes, however; but owing to bad judgment in placing their field, the nine did not play up to their mark at all, the game being marked by alternate good and bad play throughout the match. The Actives were weak at left field and short field, though they had good men in these positions, but they did not play up to their mark at all. The decisions of the umpire were thoroughly impartial, and though he had several close points to decide upon he was very correct in all cases, though the partisan portion of the crowd did not seem to think so. It is surprising to see how like boys some men will act when their prejudices are aroused. The result of the match was a victory for the Atlantics, as will be seen by the appended score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, c	4	3	"Redman," 2d b.	3	3
Start, 1st b	2	5	Vanderwerker, l.f.	3	3
Chapman, p	1	5	Stockman, s. s.	3	3
Crane, 2d b	3	3	"George," 3d b	3	2
B. Pike, s. s.	3	2	Rogers, r. f.	3	2
Galvin, 3d b	3	1	Ebbitts, c. f.	2	3
Kenney, r. f.	4	1	Rooney, 1st b	2	2
P. O'Brien, c. f.	3	2	Kelley, c	3	1
L. Pike, l. f.	4	2	Walker, p	5	0
Total	27	24	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	2	0	7	1	6	0	3	5	0—24
Active	4	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	4—19

Umpire—Mr. BOMEISLER, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and WILLIAMSON.
Time of game—3 hours and 15 minutes.
Fly catches made—Atlantics, 10; Actives, 12.

Cricket.

MANHATTAN VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between these clubs—first eleven vs. second—yesterday, at Hoboken, resulted in favor of the Manhattans, by a score of 146 in one innings, to 123 in two. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.

Seabring, c. Mumford, b. Wylde		Boyd, b. Bailey	20
Peerless, b. Bailey	44	H. Tucker, run out	7
Hudson, c. Mumford, b. Talbot	31	Plumer, b. Edwards	2
Hadfield, c. Gordon, b. Kendall	2	Walker, b. Bailey	4
Tyler, c. Gisborne, b. Wylde	28	Simpson, b. Bailey	1
		Livesey, not out	0
		Byes, 4; leg-byes, 1; wides, 2	7
Total			146

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bailey, not out	41	Bailey, c. Walker, b. Hudson	2
Ford, b. Hudson	0	Edwards, c. Tyler, b. Hudson	7
Gordon, l. b. w., b. Hudson	5	Ford, b. Hudson	3
Lang, b. Hudson	2	Lang, c. Plumer, b. Peerless	4
Mumford, c. Simpson, b. Hudson	12	Gordon, b. Hudson	16
Edwards, c. Walker, b. Hudson	2	Gibsone, not out	14
Kendall, c. and b. Tucker	0	Mumford, b. Peerless	3
Talbot, b. Tucker	0	Kendall, l. b. w., Peerless	5
Gisborne, c. Plumer, b. Tucker	1	Talbot, b. Peerless	0
Mackie, c. Walker, b. Hudson	0	Mackie, b. Peerless	0
Wylde, c. and b. Tucker	0	Wylde, b. Hudson	0
Byes, 1	1	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	4
Total	64	Total	59

Umpire—Mr. BYRON J. WRIGHT.
Scorer—UNCAS J. LOVE.

[Advertisement.]

FOR EVERY DAY USE.—There is no truer maxim than that "Prevention is better than Cure."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Should always be used whenever the first symptoms of disease is felt. Heartburn, Headache, Cold Feet, Pain in the Back, Low Spirits and Indigestion, are the sure forerunners of Dyspepsia and other horrid nightmare diseases.

For all such symptoms PLANTATION BITTERS are a certain and Ready Relief. An immediate good effect is always felt from the first trial. They are easy to procure, pleasant to take, and sure to do good.

"Never give up; it is wiser and better,
Always to hope, than once to despair;
PLANTATION BITTERS break *ennui's* fetter,
And drive out the demons of sickness and care."

Fatigued, overworked men, merchants, students and all persons whose occupation wears out the body and racks the brain, find in PLANTATION BITTERS EXHAUSTED NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 23.—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—P. R. Norton, Kentucky; Miss Brown, Virginia; J. Klee, Pittsburgh; H. Piaggio, Italy; C. Opperheimer, P. Echeverria, Mrs. and Miss Patrullo, and Mrs. Greenfield, New-York; Mr. Hazleton, Belfast; A. Wilson, Toronto; Wm. Bushe, London; Wm. Sellers, Philadelphia; G. M. Jacobs and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, New-York; Col. and Mrs. Preston, South Carolina; Mrs. Gholson and daughter, Virginia; D. K. Davies, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lippincott, two children and servant; C. Lippincott, W. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Phillips, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Bingmer and two sons, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Schollkopf, Chicago; C. Preston, New-York; J. D. Johnston, Glasgow; D. Ramsden, England; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Knight, Mrs. Huntoon, Easthampton; Mr. and Mrs. A. Peterson, Wisconsin; A. F. Heaton, G. C. Townsend, W. Magee, P. A. Rath, H. N. Palmer, G. M. Curtis, A. Strauss, New-York; Mrs. Schley, daughter and two sons, Savannah; J. Muspratt, New-York; T. Andreae, E. G. Frauns, Manchester; H. J. Kennard and servants, England; Wm. Brand, Madame Lomelins, New-York; W. C. Watts, Liverpool; L. Rosenheim, Wm. Gibson, I. Eagster and 2 children and 2 servants, Wm. Bairden, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyall, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Grant and son, Miss Gammer, San Francisco; C. H. Sheehan, B. Sondheim, Miss Frederick, New-York; Mrs. McNamara and daughter, Milwaukee; Mr. Leake, J. J. Murphy, New-York; H. E. Groves, New-York; R. Rutherford, Scotland; J. W. Hughes, M. Hughes, Pennsylvania; J. Saxton, Boston; J. Bennigh, Roxbury; P. Buchan, England; Ed. Donner, Manchester; Vt. Merino, Spain.

In steamship Republic, for New-Orleans.—D. Golding, Mrs. J. C. McGuire, W. J. McGuire, B. White, Rev. A. Veza, L. M. Planchet, H. F. Little, Major C. S. Underwood, Wm. Shewanerker, A. Franz, Joseph Mart, Jno. Casmer, J. Warner, John Folch, W. Burch, H. Buskirk, R. D. Tompkins, A. D. Forsyth, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 23.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool.*—M. S. Gillado, Mrs. Munay and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss L. Roe, Mrs. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Victor and 3 children, Mr. McKendrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, Mrs. Celeste Elliott and maid, Mrs. T. D. Johnson, Mrs. Thomas and daughter, C. Cook, Mr. Thomas and 2 brothers, Mr. Callander, Capt. Golding, Mr. Miller, Mr. Latham, S. L. Levy, J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Stinde, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Arbuthnot, Alexander Bell, Rev. Dr. Devlin, J. S. Rockwell, J. B. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Ely, J. C. Griswold, lady, 2 children and nurse, R. G. Hoare, S. S. Colin, Mr. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Aspinwall, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McGregor, E. H. Durfee, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Boyce, J. C. Lonsdale, R. C. Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. Simons, 3 children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Churchman, Baron de Holstein, Mr. Mitcheltree, Miss Mitcheltree, J. H. Wray, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Levey, A. Brett, Mr. Conteux, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson, Jos. Bringhurst, Jno. Mellen, A. Fowler, Wm. McCartney, Jno. Gannt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Queen, Miss Sparks and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Martin and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ackerland and infant, J. C. Calhoun, J. N. H. Walbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Ackerland, 6 children and 2 servants, T. L. Jenkins, Mr. Wright, S. F. McMaster, Master McCreery, Mr. Weil, J. B. Sardy, Mrs. A. Brierstorf, J. C. Grubb, W. S. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Wild, H. Croney, G. B. English, Mr. Harrison, J. Crossfield, W. Nixen, Geo. A. Clarke, T. M. Taylor, D. S. Jackson, Mr. Perry, J. McCarter, Mr. Gsoutenkemper, E. Morse, H. Moskin, H. Lentz, Geo. Winks, Geo. C. Keiller, Mr. and Mrs. de Landos, 8 children and 2 servants, D. H. Holmes, W. J. Florence, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Metzerott, L. Raas, L. Haas, L. Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and daughter, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rosenbaum, L. Lovey, Mr. Lippert, Mr. Cerero, Mr. Kubitzcheck, A. Escando and lady, B. Frenkel, Goldbacher, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Mr. Lazarus, A. Oechs, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Kenner, J. A. Sauters, Mr. Fraisans, Mr. Hume, Wm. Findlay, A. H. Randall, D. M. Davis, W. McClosky, S. Robinson, A. Dolby, H. G. Borel, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Davis, Mr. Mackenzie, A. Becker.—Total, 199.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fairchild, Miss E. Fairchild, Miss Grace Parmelee, P. Mora and son, J. A. Durraty, wife and son, L. G. Mathon, H. S. Olivares, J. Lanz, N. Shardez, A. Gili, C. Gourmair and servant, F. B. Miles, J. B. Miles, J. Lantner, B. Pietri and daughter, H. Simen, M. Sauteren, T. Schwalon and wife, E de Varrona, wife and child, S. Gritiene and wife, A. Green, J. G. de la Calle, B. Bancar, F. Albertage, S. de Castro, J. Rogue, S. Boyd, P. Vardirgo, J. M. Sarvalle, wife, two children and nurse, Mrs. Carreras, T. Tynaga, J. Cordero, A. Sanz and servant, Mrs. A. Lork, M. Nolan, B. Martin, A. de Aldaga, J. Castelland, O. Aaena, M. Ornada, A. Moyer, J. B. Muro, V. Vild, R. Winnas, F. Pastor, B. Drury, V. Oladquim, F. S. Gomez, A. Gispert, F. Miquez, J. de los Cases and wife, B. de la Calleja, R. B. Orenberg, R. S. Diaz, P. McCoglan, J. Cardenas, M. Carven, H. Galld, T. Bosselier, A. M. Alcover, wife and daughter; L. F. Auja, A. del Pozo, wife and servant.

In steamship America, from Savannah.—Smyins, lady and 2 children, D. K. Wadley and lady, Mrs. C. W. Rogers, Mrs. J. West and servant, Mrs. F. Dora, Miss M. Dora, W. Wolf, J. Moses, W. Rosenthal, Mrs. E. Perkins, Mrs. M. Clark and son, Miss H. Van Horn, Mrs. Villette, child and servant, Mrs. Hutchings, Mrs. F. H. Goodwin and daughter, W. H. May, G. W. Wyley and son, L. Lilienthal and son, J. Kahn, E. W. Doane, E. J. Purse, F. Homan, L. Kohen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 19 | Sun sets........ 6 47 | Moon sets... 8 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 36 | Gov. Island. 10 25 | Hell Gate... 11 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Idaho, Holmes, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Republic, Dollard, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Lucy, Wheeler, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; Magnolia, Gardner, Wilmington, Del.; Flambeau, Ranier, Mobile, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Creole, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; United States, Share, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; E. C. Knight, Morris, Georgetown, D. C., H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Small; J. R. Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ships Valparaiso, Mayhew, Baltimore, Fabbri & Chauncey; Resolute, (Br.,) Holt, Shanghai, Morewood & Co.; Aurora, Macoduck, Apalachicola, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Pepita, (Pruss.,) Hansen, Rio Grande de Sul, Frost & Schmidt; Elba, Drisko, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Norwegian, (Br.,) Dillingham, Bermuda, Baxter & Merrill.

Brig Corira, (Br.,) Dexter, Cow Bay, McColl & Frith; Edwin H. Kennedy, Geyer, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Matron, Hillman, Jacksonville, C. B. Dibble; Amand Guion, Wolfe, Galveston, W. W. Russell Bros. & Co.; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Mary E. Rowland, Cluje, St. Mark's, Fla.; Chiara, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Constantinople, Slocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgiades.

Schooners Maracaybo, Henly, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch; E. Wateman, Edgar, Richmond, Pierson & Collins; Helen Augusta, McCleve, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Typhoon, Smith, Elizabethport, Crowell & Paine; Naiad Queen, Chase, Charleston, G. W. Brown; George Henry, Soliday, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; Joseph Cramer, Leek, Richmond, Pierson & Collins; Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Aug. 12, at noon, and Queenstown 4:32 P. M. 13th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 14, lat. 51 21, lon. 11 30, passed bark Cornwallis, bound E. 16th, lat. 50 45, lon. 25, at 6:15 A. M., passed steamship Scotia, bound E. 17th, lat. 49 33, lon. 34 40, passed bark Chieftain, bound E. 19th, lat. 46 20, lon. 48 25, passed ship Ellen Maria, for Boston; same day, lat. 46, lon. 49 20, passed ship Balfour, bound E. 20th, lat. 44 40, lon. 54, passed ship Mary Russell, bound W.; same day, lat. 44 16, lon. 55 35, passed ship Neptune, from Cardiff for New-York; same day, lat. 43 56, lon. 56 50, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship America, Lindt, Savannah Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. Aug. 21, lat. 34 36, lon. 76 06, exchanged signals with steamship Alhambra; at 1 P. M., signalized steamship Nevada, bound to Savannah; 3 P. M., passed steamship Herman Livingston, off Hatteras, bound S.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana Aug. 19, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Indian Belle, Spates, Trinidad de Cuba 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Annie, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Clifford, Hilton Head 14 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Crowly, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to C. H. Trumbull. Has bee 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Muller, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to George F. Bulley.

Brig Henry Leeds, Whitmore, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Trenton, Atherton, Bridgeport, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C B. Swain.

Schr. Echo, Thomas, St. George, N. B., 20 ds., with spars to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Machias 9 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. E. Kidder, Eldridge, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton to R. C. Guyer.

Schr. Reno, Lambert, Machias, with lumber and laths to Thos. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Julia Ann, Rich, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to —— Hardie.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Dickinson, Middletown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Kelly, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Viola, Palmer, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. J. Crandall, Chase, Lingan 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Wm. O. Boardman, Willets, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evelyn, Crosby, Addison 8 ds., with laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Rovina, Hunt, Lubec 7 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, ——, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Boston, with linseed to R. R. Colgate.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Mitchell, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Wright, Boston.
Schr. James H. Deputy, Sturgess, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Neptune, Britton, Bristol.
Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Newburgh, for Norwich.
Schr. Texas, Champion, Newburgh, for Norwich.
Schr. Washington, Shadrick, Newburgh, for Fall River.
Schr. Avon, Park, Providence.
Schr. T. P. Abell, Fowler, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Middletown, for Albany.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayhew, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. Tirrell, Higgins, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Honest Abe, Foster, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, Norwich.
Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Star, Keene, Newport.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Holmer, Boston.
Schr. Sam. Colt, Hillard, Boston.
Schr. Ida, Knapp, Providence, for Haverstraw.
Schr. Eva, ——, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. F. G. Cummings, Hanna, Newburgh, for Boston.

SAILED—Steamships Cuba, Saladin and Quaker City.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Cornelia, of New-London, went ashore on Hallet's Point, yesterday, and came off at high water.

The schr. Exchange, reported ashore on Hallet's Point, has been got off.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Bentley—bark, hence for Mobile, 3 ds. out, Aug. 18, 5 miles N. of Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

[PER PERSIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Gustav, at Deal; Enoch Train, at Batavia; Beatrice, at Oporto; Caledonia, in the Clyde.
Arr. from Callao, Temple, at Queenstown.
Arr. from Akyab, H. H. Prescott, at Dartmouth.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE LADIES

Use PERRY'S Moth & Freckle Lotion, which is prompt, infallible & harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St., New York, Sold by all Druggists. Price $2 a bottle. Send for Circular

Wholesale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO. No. 21 Park-row; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st.; DUDLY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st.; CHAS. N. CHITTENDEN, No. 38 6th-av.; also, by all the principal wholesale dealers in the city.

ALES, PORTER AND EXTRA STOUT.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late style Smith & Brother,)
New-York,
Brewers of
Fine PALE ALES, PORTER and EXTRA STOUT,
For City and Southern use.

These Ales, Porter and Stout are of superior quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive, and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., hereby notify CONSUMERS that their celebrated "SEA ISLAND"* "soft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishing in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.
*TRADE MARK—Entered according to act of Congress

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 499, Aug. 23, 1865.
43, 48, 71, 51, 33, 40, 2, 39, 21, 50, 66, 11.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 500, Aug. 23, 1865.
29, 61, 23, 55, 27, 69, 26, 19, 35, 17, 8, 9.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 399, Aug. 23, 1865.
12, 25, 35, 42, 52, 7, 62, 71, 19, 9, 41, 45.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 400, Aug. 23, 1865.
24, 48, 75, 5, 54, 37, 33, 71, 22, 36, 6, 51.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
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